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F

Of Inflammation

In Technical language, inflammat.n might be defined to be that state of a part whose sensible effects are heat swelling redness, throbbing & pain.

There is nothing perhaps more necessary to the surgeon than a knowledge of the principles of inflammat.n for as there is a certain degree of it wh. is exactly necessary to restore diseased parts to their healthy action, so there are likewise other grades wh. are incapable of performing this restoration as where inflammat.n is too violent or too weak. - Of course then a knowledge of its principles, & also of the appearances wh. it has in the restoration of diseased parts is absolutely necessary to the surgeon.

The term inflammat.n was given to this process by the ancients from the supposition that there was an accumulation of fire in the part inflamed; & altho' this idea is altogether incorrect yet the term answers very well to express our ideas of that particular operation.

The simple act of inflammat.n is not in itself necessarily a disease, for disease uniformly tends to the destruction of a part, whereas inflammat.n is of necessary to the

restoration of injured parts, & unpleasant consequences frequently result from an absence of it — As a large orifice in the Pulling a tooth, Sp. Hydrocele &c. — It may however be connected with disease or not i.e. — Inflammat^n is either, healthy being only an increase of the natural action of the part; or to this increase it may add peculiar action, an instance of w^h we see in Scrophula, Cancer & Syphilis. —

Frequently improper treatment is the result of ignorance of symptoms w^h a violent inflammat^n leaves behind it — thus I knew a case of sprained Ankle w^h after the inflammat^n had abated & was very weak; medical assistance was called, & the Physician prescribed Tonic remedies, w^h threw the the Patient into a Hectic Fever.

An inflamed part performs its functions with difficulty, an instance of this we see in the eye, w^h when violently inflamed, performs its functions with difficulty particularly if it be an internal parts — The joints also when inflamed perform their functions with stiffness & difficulty. —

Inflammat^n is divided into Healthy & Diseased — the first of these shall now claim our attention

The Healthy inflammat^n always commences with an increased sensibility of the part, hence the pain often attendant from light impressions. — Parts devoid sensibility in the healthy state, are often acutely sensible in the inflamed —

this is evident in Tendons & in Bones. —

If the inflammat^n be in the skin itching is generally the first symtom. It assumes a pale red colour, heat, a dull throbbing pain succeeds, wh^ch is sometimes very acute, & the functions of the part are performed with difficulty —

The remote causes of inflammat^n are irritation applied either Chemically or Mechanically

The Chymical are heat, cold, Caustics, ~~Bruises, contusions, ligatures, Violent Exercise~~ &c — acrid substances &c —

The Mechanical are wounds, Bruises, contusions, ligatures, Violent Excercise &c. —

The Proximate Cause has been the subject of much unsuccessfull disquisition. Galen attributed it to a superabundance of the humour Sanguineous. Boerhave ascribed the proximate cause to an obstruction in the small vessels occasioned by a viscosity or lentor in the blood — Cullen more justly observes that is owing more an affection of vessels than to change in the fluids. —

Inflammat^n does not immediately follow the application of its cause, it is frequently 6, 8, 12 or 24 hours before it takes place. —

The same remote cause wh^ch will at one time excite one kind of inflammat^n will at another time & in the same constitution produce a different one — Thus the same cause will produce Erysipelas at one time, and

Phlegmon at another; & from a peculiarity of habit, or a particular Idiosyncrasy the same cause will different persons produce different kinds of inflammat^n, & we may add too, different degrees of it. — This remark is of great importance in practice, it sh^d guide us in our opinions of accidents, & warn us in the performance of operations, for some are predisposed to Hemorrhage, others to suppurative inflammat^n &c. of wh. Dr. Physick mentioned several cases —

Different remote causes have been supposed to give rise to different kinds of inflammat^n. but it is more probable the differance is owing to the subject or part to wh. the cause is applied than to the remote cause, for the same remote cause will produce Erysipelas in the face & common inflammation in other parts. — Dr. Smith has supposed that the cause will in different parts, or in parts of dissimular structure, always produce the specific inflammat^n but this highly erroneous — for if this was the case, in the amputation of a limb adhesive inflammation w^d be produced in the cellular membrane. — Erysipelas in the skin & suppurative in the & ulcerative in the muscles, the bones &c. But we know that these do not take place, for the adhesive takes place in all these parts, as the parts are agglutinated by the coagulated blood.

Fever is sometimes the remote cause of inflammat^n as in critical Abcess — In Phlegmon inflammation

when suppuration takes place it is called a critical Abcess. —

The effects of remote causes in producing inflammat.n are varied very much by habit & constitution — Thus the handling of an oar, or the pulling of a rope wd soon excite inflammat.n in the hands of a fine Gent.! but wd not make any impression on the hands of a Sailor — & a person unaccustomed to high degree of heat or Cold will bear much less of either than one who is daily exposed to it —

Healthy Inflammat.n is very properly divided into several stages — these are the adhesive, suppurative & Ulcerative, for as we have said before, a diseased inflammat.n is that accompanied by some peculiar action, but these stages are only different degrees of violence of the natural action

I It is called adhesive inflammat.n when that degree of it is only excited wh is necessary to restore divided parts — Coagulating Lymph is thrown out of the vessels affected wh becomes the band of Union

II Suppurative inflammat.n when the vessels secrete Pus &c

III & Ulcerative, when an ulcer is formed. —

Of Adhesive Inflammation

This is an increased action of the vessels causing an extravasation of Coagulating Lymph, wh forms the rudus of future membrane & vessels. It begins in the small vessels & spreads fm

Loves Last Lesson

Teach me if you can Forgetfulness
I surely shall forget, if you can bid me —
I who have worshipped thee, my god on Earth —
I who have Bowed, me at thy lightest word —
Your last command, Forget me, will it not sink
Deeply down within my inmost Soul? — Forget thee,
My Forgetfulness will be, a mercy to me —
By the many Nights, when I have wept for that
I dare not sleep — A dream had made me
Live my my woes again, acting my Wretchedness
~~again~~, without the hope. — My foolish heart
Still clings to, though the hope, is like the Opiate
which may lull awhile, then wake to double torture —
by the days, passed in lone watching, and in
anxious fears, when a breath sent the crimson
to my my cheek, like the red gushing of a sudden
Wound, by all the careless words, which have
to me, been like the Scorpion's stingings, by happiness
Blighted, and by thee, forever, by the eternal work
of Wretchedness — by all my withered feelings,
ruined health, crushed hopes, and rifled heart —
I will forget thee — also my Words are vanity —
Forget thee, — thy work of wasting, is too surely done —

the point affected over a larger surface, & is always greatest at the point where it commences. The diameter of the vessels is enlarged as has been demonstrated by the experiments of Mr. Hunter on the Ears of Rabbits – There action is also increased, & they throw out coagulable lymph – this & the enlarged vessels causes the swelling — there is also a more copious flow of blood thro' an inflamed than thro' healthy part. —

That the action of the vessels is increased is proved fm the pale red surrounding an inflamed part – For if the action of an inflamed part was decreased a purple or dark colour wd ensue, as we see in Ligatures, Gangrene &c. — It has been said that the quantity of blood is not greater wh flows thro' the vessels, but that there is a weakness; but this will not explain the pale redness, for we know that in Gangrene, or in an approach to it the part is dark, & the adjacent vessels are of a bright colour – Now it is admitted that there is weakness in Gangrenous part —

In Ad: inflammat^n the matter wh forms the union is coagulating lymph, the red globules are likewise thrown out but they are absorbed again. The swelling of inflamed parts is the effect of the effusion of Lymp & Serum, & also the thickening of the coats of the vessels. The swelling is always greatest at the point where the inflammat^n commences. — The pain is produced by the spasm or convulsive action of the bloodvessels in

The April shower may pass and be forgotten
the Rose fall, and one fresh spring in its
place, and thus it may be with light summer
love. — It was not thus with mine, it died not
spring, like the Bright color, on an evening cloud
into a moments life, brief, Beautiful, not amid
lighted halls, when flatteries, steal on the ear like
dew upon the Rose, as soft, as soon dispersed, as
Quickly passed, but your first called my Woman's
feelings forth, and taught me love, ere I had dreamed
Love's name. — I loved unconsciously, your name
was all, that seemed in language, and to me the
World, was only made for you, in Solitude
when passions hidden thus interchange together, your
Image was the shadow of my thoughts. — Never did
Slave, before his Eastern Lords, tremble as I did, as
when I met your eye, and yet each look was
Counted as a prize, I laid your words up in my
heart like pearls, hid in the Ocean's treasures
love. — At last I learned my hearts deep
Secret, for I hoped, I dreamed you loved me —
Wonder, fear, delight, swept my heart like a Storm
my soul, my life, seemed all too little for your
happiness. — Had I Been mistress of the starry
Worlds, that light the midnight, they had all been
yours — and I had deemed such Boon but

same way as in cramp, Tetanus &c. Or is caused by distention

When inflammat^n precedes gangrene the parts are of a purple Colour. The temperature of an inflamed part is increased but never above the standard temperature of the body, for the Thermometer when applied to the inflamed part ascends no higher than when applied to other parts.

The matter secreted in the ac: state of infl-ammat^n is Lymph, Serum, & small quantity of red Globules. The coagulable lymph as we said before forms the muscles of future membrane & vessels, for if it be thrown out on the internal surface of vein, it refuses to mix with the circulating mass, & remains on the inside.

The effects of ac: inflammat^n on the constitution varies according to the part affected, the quantity inflamed, & the degree of violence. It is attended with little inconvenience when situated on the skin. But when it occurs in condensed hard bodies. as the end of a tendon &c it occasions the greatest pain, & generally fever.

Violent & extensive inflammat^n is generally attended with a considerable degree of symptomatic fever, the pulse is hard, full, & frequent, & the blood drawn is sizy — many inflammations however are not attended with symtomatic fever &c. The effects of this inflammation on the constitution are also accord^g to the Predisposition, in same way irritable habits terrible effects are the consequence

but Poverty — As it was, I gave all I could my love — my deep, my true, my fervent, faithful love — and now you bid me learn Forgetfulness — It is a lesson I soon shall learn there is a home of quiet for the wretched a somewhat dark, and cold, and silent rest, but still it is a rest, — for tis the grave She flung aside the scrolls as it had part in her great misery. — Why should she write What could she write —

as in the follow. case. —

A man aged 36 years received a bruise on the leg by the fall of a bar of iron on it — inflammat^n came on. I was called to see him, his body was in a tremor, his extremities cold & clammy, his pulse small & quick, his strength much reduced — By a dose of Laud. & the application of it to the injured part he was cured — I have seen death produced in this way by the inflammat^n of lacerated wounds of the joints.

This inflammat^n often terminates spontaneously, in wh. case it is termed spontaneous resolution or adhesion. — This process is effected by the extravasated lymph being absorbed, & the action of the vessels becomes natural. —

In glandular parts the Lymph is often not absorbed when inflammat^n ceases — humours frequently occur in the breasts of women, & likewise in the throat called Schirrus Tonsils, wh. are produced by the effect of simple inflammat^n — & this Lymp wh. is thrown out becomes vascular forming a part like the original substance of the gland. — This process takes place in glandular swellings, & forms wh is called Schirrus Tumours — by this it appear that there is no cancerous tendency in the blood. — we make this remark only because the term Schirrus usually connected with the first stage of cancer, for a hardness of the gland usually precedes it; but the hard tumours fm.

unabsorbed lymph does necessarily produce cancer. —

This inflammat.n also terminates by the secretion of semen. If there be a secretion of any fluid from the part inflamed, the inflammat.n does not run so high. Blister which run well are more easily cured than those wh. do not. It is highly probable that the inflammat.n of the brain terminates by what is called Hydrocephalus Internus — & of the chest by forming Hydrothorax &c —

All Inflammations are frequently removed by fever. —

Hemorrhage also terminates inflammat.n wh. I will illistrate by the foll.g case. —

An obstinate inflammat.n of the eye wh. resisted all & all the other usual remedies, & consequently perplexed me not a little, while in this situation, the Patient accidently burst an artery in the eyelid from wh. I permitted nearly a quart of blood to flow, & after this a complete cure of the inflammat.n ensued. —

I have seen an incurable case of Fistula in ano from the neglect of bleeding in the inflammatory stage. —

If inflammat.n is not resolved by some of these means, it proceeds on to suppuration, but this sh.d be guarded against by the interposition of proper remedies. —

When seated in dangerous parts it sh.d always if possible be reduced — But there are cases however where this this sh.d not be attempted — &

& 1st – In very warm weather, when Tetanus is to be avoided: a generous diet & cordials in this case shd be given. —

2d – If occasioned by a constitutional disease as fever – An exception to this is if the critical abcess may take place in various parts of the body, as for example if it shd occur in the buttocks, near anus, in the eye &c &c I have seen very serious consequences follow a critical abcess near the anus, only because the Physician wd not have the inflammatn discussed under the idea that it was a salutary evacuation – This error takes its fm the idea of Morbific matter.

3d If it tends to the removal of any worse disease, & if this disease exists in any improper part, this resolution shd never be attempted. That wh succeeds accidents when in a high degree shd be abated, but some inflammatn is necessary to the restoration of a part –

Treatment – To effect a cure in the first place, the remote cause shd be avoided. –

1st We shd remove the inflammatory action that the parts may take a natural & healthy one, & this is to be attempted by two kinds of remedies viz Constitutional & Local

The Constitutional are low diet, & Purging, Diluents, Antimonials &c. &c. –

1 Low diet – The diet shd be boiled rice, gruel &c – The drinks shd be simple water or barley water – It tends to empty the Blood vessels – —

II B' letting. this is most powerfull remedy in inflammat^n reference always being had to the age & constitution of the Patient & to the state of inflammat^n. Since inflamed vessels are under the necessity of contracting to accommodate themselves to the diminished volume of blood, & as contraction is a very different action f^m inflammat^n it allows the parts to take an a natural action by diverting it f^m an inflammatory one, B' letting acts in 2 ways —

1 It removes the stimulus of distention by lessening the volume of blood itself — &

2° By the contraction of vessels allow^g them to take on a healthy action —

III Purging — This acts similar to B' & probably by lessening the contents of the bowels — But when they produce Nausea, they act sympathetically. — Purging is inconvenient where much rest is required as in Fractures, in w^h case reliance is to be placed on the lancet, low diet and gentle laxatives for the purpose of keeping the bowels moderately free. —

IIII Rest is highly serviceable, the whole body sh^d be kept quiet, & the Room of a moderate temperature, & at the same time a strong light sh^d be excluded. —

V Cool Air, Nitre, Sal: Ammoniac, & Glauber Salts have been recommended, & Antimonials have sometimes been joined with them — These have the effect of producing perspiration w^h is a salutary action in inflammat^n wether local or general. —

VI Mercury. — In inflammat^n of the eyes w^h resisted all

other remedies, I have seen merc.y exhibited so as slightly to affect the mouth of the greatest advantage. —

VII Diluents as Barley water Tamarind water &c.

The Local Remedies are

I Bleeding from the affected part by scarifications, cupping & leeches but if fever be caused by the inflammat.n general V. S. sh.d always be prescribed. —

II Cold applications as water or ice — This sh.d always be resorted too when the heat becomes disagreable, & then only in a degree sufficient to remove the sensation of pain & give the patient ease, for if it be carried to far, it becomes injurious by acting as a stimulant. —

III Vinegar, Sal Ammaniac — the preperations of Lead, diluted Spt. of wine & Laud: are usefull: —

IV Poultices — These are either simple or medicated — The simple are bread & milk alone, flaxseed &c. The Medicated are the simple united with some of the foregoing Articles as Lead &c. —

V Blisters are often an invaluable local remedy, applied directly over the inflamed part or in its vicinity — Blisters sh.d be applied when you are fearful of too great evacuation — They produce resolution by the evacuation of serum — They are usefull when we are apprehensive of Tetanus. In warm weather perhaps the depleting plan is oftenest contra indicated here with peculiar advantage The blisters are used, for here so far as the depletion being made at the expense of general debility, there is a stimulus to the system

accompanying their action — Besides when the depleting generally has been tedious. the local application of a blister has relieved in a few days. I shall conclude with the Ad: stage of Inflam: by a few observations on its evident good effects —

I^st It heals wounds by the first intention

II In abcesses the cells of the adjacent cellular membranes are united by it, wh prevents the escape of pus, & thus stops the further progress of the inflammat^n —

III Cysts are formed by the lodgments of extraneous matter, such as balls, shot, &c It is often surprizing ~~with~~ with what tenacity the bodies are held in those Cysts

IV In abcesses of the liver or any viscus, the pus in its passage to the surface of the body is prevent being effused into the cavity of the abdomen or any other cavity by the adhesion of the affected part of the viscus to the Parieties of the cavity & thus affords a safe evacuation for the contained matter.

V Inflamed surfaces are prevented fm suppurating by the adhesion wh is formed b. g. the Pleura, bein by &c

Suppurative Inflammat^n

The Suppurative state of inflammat^n is that in wh the B' vessels secrete pus — this takes place when Ad: inflam: is so violent as not to admit of ~~restoration~~ resolution, or when the remote causes cannot be removed, it proceeds on to the 2^d or suppurative stage & also when the injury received

prevents the approximation of the parts of a wound. — The contact of air to internal surfaces has been supposed to produce inflammat^n & I once heard a professor say he thot the action of air occasioned inflammat^n in the Chest in a case where the Pleura was punctured by a red hot iron — notwithstanding the violence of the act he ascribed the inflammat^n to the action of the air — Some surgeons are so very apt to have this in view that they neglect the proper application of bandages — But we may assert that it is perfectly inocious — this however was proved by Mr. Hunter, & I have made an experiment w^h lead directly to the same conclusion. I injected air into one of the cavities of the Pleura of a kitten & closed up the wound; in this the animal lived for 3 days without any remarkable alteration — it was then suffocated & upon examination no difference in the appearance of the 2 cavities could be perceived. —

To this we may add that if air possess that irritating quality ascribed to it, may it not be asked why in Emphysema we have no inflammat^n? we mention these things to shew that the effects of air are not so noxious as is often supposed, & to prevent surgeons f^m hurrying to much in closing up a wound with a view of keeping out the air. —

The suppurative inflammat^n is characterized by an increase of pain, there is also an increase of redness, swelling, & throbbing — after the formation of pus the pain abates

the parts became softer, & at length a fluctuation is evident upon the application of pressure — An abcess is now formed wh may be defined "a circumscribed tumour containing pus. — Altho' the pain abates after the formation of pus, yet the soreness continues. — If the collection of Pus be large, it is attended with rigors & shivering wh is commonly succeeded by fever. — sometimes no fever but cold clammy sweats seem to take its place, wh symptoms are often removed by the discharge of the Pus. —

If the pain be very great it may be removed by opium; a poultice of Milk do. Opium will be more effectual if combined with small doses of Emetics. —

In a fatal termination of suppurative inflammat.n wh more certainly occurs if the constitution be weak, there is generally a supervention of Hectic fever, fm the powers of the constitution being unable to overcome the local irritations, as when the fever is brot by ulcers, or by affections of the tendons, or ligaments, or any vital parts

Symptoms of Hectic great lassitude & weakness, loss of appetite or preternatural appetite, the puls is small, quick & frequent; The disease assumes the form of a remittent, having ~~exacerb~~ exacerbations in the evening. — These are followed by copious perspirations — The patient is constantly much disposed to sweat, & perspirations break out at any time of the day when he sleeps. —

This fever cammanly commences with costiveness & teminates with general debility, emaciation & Diarrhoea. The urine is high coloured & copious, depositing a lateritious sediment — Vopter a cough — Hectic fever is produced by the sympathy of the constitution with the suppurating surface. Physicians have differed with respect to the cause of this fever, it is generally attributed to the absorption of Pus, but that this opinion is highly erroneous we will make evident fm the foll.g observations —

I Hectic fever very generally attends the inflammat.n of vital parts where in many instances no pus is formed. It also often attends the inflammat.n before the formation of Pus, as in white swelling &c —

II If this theory were true, no person with a large ulcer could escape Hectic fever — Now we know this not to be case

III Hectic fever in many instances is not produced altho large quantities of Pus were certainly absorbed, as in cases of large buboes where the Pus they contained was absorbed. —

IV Hectic has often been relieved or cured by opening issues, or by blisters in different parts of the body fm the seat of ulceration — Here the surface of Absorption is increased & more pus is absorbed, but instead of hectic being produced it is often relieved. —

V Amputation often cures hectic tho' the quantity of Pus formed & absorbed fm the stump greatly exceeds the quantity that could have been absorbed fm the White swelling, ulcer, or whatever

produced the Hectic. ——

The Treatment of this state of inflammat^n is to be attempted by the absorption of Pus, or if it that be impossible by evacuation. When suppuration is attended with great pain, Opium combined with small portions of an Emetic, so as to produce a determination to the skin will be found to afford great relief.

Where neither the absorption or artificial evacuation of the Pus is to be attempted, the only treatm^t necessary is to apply a simple poultice of bread & Milk to the part: if this does not promote suppuration at least it softens the part & lessens the pain —

The most happy termination is by absorption, & of course it is desirable to find Med: that will promote this absorpt^n. Many remedies have been employed with this view & particularly the following viz

1° Emetics & Nauseating Med: has been known to produce this effect — The matter of a buboe as been absorbed by vomiting occasioned by sea sickness. ——

2° Blisters promote absorption by irritating & increasing the action of the Symphatics of the part —

3° & 4° Purging & low diet have all been of benefit — I have known a collection of Pus in anterior Chamber of the eye cured by these means together with exclusion of light &c

Hectic fever for a diseased joint has been cured by inflammat^n this remark is doubtfull

After the formation of an abcess same particular part

If the Fair form of Earthly model is so pure so much more to the mind, or spirit it contains. I can assure you my Dear Mary the more I gazed upon her lovely form and features the more I became entranced, and to myself I soliloquised as follows — I have called her Angel, I have called her by every thing Beautiful and Bright, and thought that I was mistaken, but now I see, and firmly believe that it is all reality — I gazed upon her Beautiful hair, her well formed head — her Beautiful neck, her white, and Pearly skin, lovely teeth, thin transparent lips tipt with rose Bud tints, and her Dove like Breasts, made me feel vile in her presence, and wished I had never seen her, But I awoke from my reverie — and could not answer a single question she asked me — So deeply was I absorbed with that lovely Being, that I hardly knew what I was about for a week — you will have to Pardon me for what I have said, I have spoken the truth, and the conviction of my own mind — Such is the fascinating power of a lovely female over my mind — So you see that at least, I love the

becomes soft & pappy. & very prominent (or in common language point) & in a short time breaks — this is mostly affected by the parts beneath losing their life & sloughing off — But it is most prudent generally to wait for a spontaneous opening but when this protracted too long, it becomes necessary then to make an artificial opening. —

There are several circumstances wh require this method to be early resorted to — —

I When the fluctuation has been long distinctly perceptable, & there no disposition to discharge naturally, a puncture is advisable

II It is also necessary where the pus is deeply seated & covered with soft parts — & very much the existence of those external applications called drawing wh are supposed to accelerate the ~~process~~ the progress of pus to the surface — such as oil, Saccharine substances &c they have says the professor gained by being applied just before the spontaneous rupture of the abcess.

III If the abcesses be seated on or near large cavities as the Thorax or abdomen, for if the abcess refuse to open spontaneously, prefsure being equal on all sides the might be effused into either of the aforementioned cavities & produce fatal consequences

IV Collections of Matter situated in different part where they give extreme pain, as the collections under the tendons in Paranychia ought early be discharged as the discharge affords immediate relief — I knew a gent: affected with a periodical headache wh was occasioned by a tumour on the calf of his

leg, immediately relieved by opening the tumour & discharging the Pus – I have known all the symptoms of nervous fever supervene the formation of a small abcess under the external oblique muscle – Instant relief was obtained by opening &c. &c.

Presence of mind in the hour of death –

Wallace died with his hand on his pistols – A Mahometan General was so muscle as not to be expected to live he however had a letter prepared and was carried the night day to the field of battle – and died during the engagement with his finger to his lips in the attitude to the bystanders not to let the army know that he had died –

Morgagni Dissections –

PRACTICE of MEDICINE

We now proceed to apply the principles which have been laid down in our Physiology Pathology & Therapeuticks to the practice of Medicine. This constitutes the most important part of our science. It is that point which all our pursuits in medicine are directed and happy is he who from the principles laid is enabled to deduce a rational and successfull practice.

In our Therapeuticks we considered the general remedy for disease as a unit. I shall now discuss its cure as it appears in various grades seats and forms, or in what are called individual diseases. You are not however to expect me to enter into copious details from books respecting the causes nature symptoms & cure of diseases. This would be unnecessary since the best medical ~~writers~~ authors are in your hands or may easily be procured. I shall deliver the contracted result of my own reading observations thinking & hearing for more than fifty years

The

The first question that occurs is what order shall be pursued in treating upon this subject?

It has of late years been to divide diseases like plants and animals into certain orders and genera. This division was first suggested by Dr. Sydenham & is called nosology.

It has been the fate of Medicine in all ages to be much injured by explaining the phenomena of disease upon the principles of prevailing and fashionable sciences. Thus the functions of the body after the discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton were explained upon mathematical principles; next upon Metaphysical ones principles from whence the origin of the Anima Medica of Stahl. The chemists then endeavoured to illustrate them under the direction of their science, & lastly, as in botany & natural history it was attempted to render the study of diseases more easy by appropriating to each a distinct name. I wish not to depreciate these sublime and noble studies, but they should be considered the assistants and handmaids only, & not the directors of our science I shall therefore reject nosology altogether.

I must however distinguish between nosology & a mere nomenclature of diseases, By the latter I mean such a system of names as will convey correct ideas of the grades and seats of morbid excitement.

I shall now offer my objections to nosology.

I. I believe it to be incompatible with every thing that is taught by anatomy & physiology. 1st. many of the viscera are indued with but little sensibility. Were it otherwise they would be sources of perpetual pain. 2 some parts

of

of the body particularly the thorax & abdomen have such a ~~union~~ communion of sensations, that impression made upon one part produces sensation in another & distant part & sometimes diffuses ~~it~~ through the whole of the cavities. 3. Same parts of the body in health & disease possess very different degrees of sensibility & irritability & exhibit very different symptoms. —

II. Nosology is incompatible with the causes of disease which are as ~~unit~~. All the exciting causes are but a unit being more irritants. The different ones will excite fever of the same forms exhibiting the same symptoms, and the same cause will excite diseases of different forms, which exhibit different symptoms. Diseases cannot therefore be divided according to their exciting causes. Nor can a division of them be formed from their proximate causes, for these are also a unit and nothing more than morbid excitement.

III. Nosology is incompatible with the changes produced by climate, character, ~~Climate~~ character, time and the state of society. The Asiatic plague & the American Yellow fever are only one disease varied by the diversities of climate. —

IV. It is incompatible with the characters of epidemicks. These often blend several diseases together & by what name should we then distinguish them.

V It is incompatible with the seats of disease. We often see morbid excitement occupying successively & alternately different parts of the body. Now we can with as much propriety denominate differently the rain which falls in a valley & on a hill, or a club according as it is applied by an angry man to various parts of the body, as apply a different name to disease for every new part that it effects. The Yellow Fever in the co-

course

course of a few days occupies very different parts of the body, & receives a new name at every change, while the Gout let it occupy as many parts as it will, is still mere Gout. During last summer I attended a patient who was affected with Gout 1st. in the form which by Nosologists is called Gastritis. It then became 2. Intestitis 3. Cephalalgia 4th. Nephritis, 5th. Pyrosis & 6th. Hepatitis, in which form it terminated life. Now will any of Nosologists assert that this patient had six different diseases? Strange nosology! You allow Gout to be a unit; but divide fever into as many different diseases as it has seats. Death exhibits as many forms as diseases do & therefore as well deserves to be divided.

VI. Nosology is opposed by the occasional ambiguity or absence of symptoms in disease. The Hepatitis often appears in India without fever or pain, & little or no pain or cough attend tubercles in the lungs. Many fevers exhibit very different symptoms under different circumstances. Symptoms often appear in parts which upon dissections are found not to have been diseased. Again we sometimes observe pain in certain parts of the body & dissection shews us not a single mark of disease or there is any. It is in parts very remote from the seats of pain. Doct. Heberden relates the case of a man who was attacked with pain pain & sickness at his stomach. These soon left & were succeeded by pain in the region of the liver, which was followed by great pain in the calf of the leg, but without swelling or discoloration. A diarrhoea then came on of which the man died. Upon dissection the liver and intestines were found perfectly sound, & a large abscess was discovered in the spleen. What becomes of nosology here? And who from these symptoms could have known that the spleen was diseased? If I thought proper, I could enumerate a

hundred

hundred such instances.

VII. Nosology takes no notice of the different stages of disease, as the forming, the early active & the declining stages, every one of which requires different remedies. From this circumstance many diseases have proved fatal which might have been cured had physicians believed in the Unity of disease. —

VIII. Nosology is contrary to truth, Dr. Cullen places Apoplexy Palsy Mania & Diabetes among the list of Nervous diseases, though they are of a febrile nature & affect the arterial, in an equal if not in a greater degree than the Nervous system. He also places Dropsy & Scurvy among the Cachexies, though the former is generally of a febrile nature & I hope hereafter to prove to you that the latter is very frequently so. —

IX Nosology excludes from our knowledge the greater part of the diseases of Children particularly of those under two years of age, since they are unable to inform us of the seats of pain or to give us a history of their diseases. This is most especially the case where any of the viscera are affected. I shall say hereafter that by the appearance of the eye, of the countenance, by the pulse &c. believers in the Unity of disease can judge as well of the affections of children as those of Adults. —

X Nosology dooms all of our domestick animals to death when they are attacked by internal diseases, for they as well as children are unable to furnish us with an account of the seats symtoms & causes of their Maladies. —

XI. Nosology does not teach us in what manner to treat new diseases, or old ones, appearing under new forms. The Nosologist is in such cases always appalled & at a loss in what

manner

Song

When wake those Notes again
Repeat that silvery strain.
They tell of pleasures past
Of joys that did not last
Wither'd by grief's cold blast
Then strike the light Guitar!
Then strike the light Guitar!
Ah! strike the light Guitar!

2
As evening shadows fall
Let melody recall –
Those hours of pure delight
When all life's hopes were bright
As stars that gem the night
Then strike the light Guitar.

3
While each soft cadence flows
My spirit will repose
And dream of that blest land
That distant golden Strand
When homes dear turrets shine

Then strike the light Guitar –

4
Who knows of unseen lovers
Yet hath thy touch the power
To calm their troubled Breast.
And soothe my soul to rest
So long by care oppressed.
Oh, strike the light Guitar

to pieces. Chateaux of this kind are constantly occurring in the vicinity of some place or town.

XII. Chabrol has been remarkable of much wildness.

1. The interesting is from quoting a dialogue in its form and stage.

Let others stretch their arms like Seas
Or grasp in all the Shore,
Unto my arms, thou lovely maid
I then desire no more
So lovely is the one, of whom I now do sing
A thousand worlds, like thes of ours,
Might woo her for a King
Could I but stand, where Moses stood
Could view the landscape o'er
A greater Prize, with both my eyes,
Riches, and land, and every power
To her they cant compare
Here must I stop, my faultering tongue
Your praises can never be told or sung ~~I recitate~~

Notes on Doctr. Joseph Parrish's Lectures.

Surgery

Ophthalmia and diseases of the eye

I propose this morning to enter into a consideration of diseases of the eye. Diseases of this, do not commonly involve life in danger, consequently the practitioner experiences less anxiety of mind in this than in many other cases. Still when we consider the importance of the organ to its possessor, and how many pleasures it calls into existence &c. &c. &c. we cant but regard it in a high and important light and feel convinced that its diseases should be studied & understood.

Among the more common diseases, to which the eye is liable

I shall consider; a disease very frequently met with in practice. This disease is ushered in with a sense of uneasiness in the part with redness & turgescence of the vessels and in case of more serious aspect, a severe pain shoots thro' the head. At the time a copious secretion f^m the eye takes place giving the parts over which it passes a scalding sensation. Intolerance of light producing producing a sensation of severe pain in the temples. The pulse on the accession of the disease is natural at a time when the local inflam^n calls imperiously for the lancet. But this condition of the vascular system, varies in a few days and indicates a violent action, which require copious venesection to subdue. Dr. Rush used to say that when any of the larger blood-vessels near the heart, were in a state of inflam^n that the smaller vessels on the surface soon indicated it — but when inflam^n took place in a small external part some time

would

would elapse, before the system could sympathise with the local affection. The eye becomes very turgid & the vessels which in a natural state, carried only serum now become charged with blood. The vessels in this stage of the disease assume a distinct form, but in the decline it not unfrequently happens that the vessels coalesce and a uniform mass is diffused over the eye. Something like effusion from injury. Inasmuch as ophthalmia is a painful disease and may end in the destruction of the organ affected, it is important to treat it correctly.

The <u>Treatment</u> consists in liberal evacuations local & general, having regard to the age, habit, & constitution of the patient. Hence bleeding from the arm & smart purging are remedies well adapted. Leeching from the part a practice introduced of late years, meets with general approbation. The patient ought be placed upon a strict diet. After active inflamm^n. has subsided by these evacuations, blistering behind the ears, forehead, or even on the back of the neck is to

to be regarded as proper practice. To allay in the temples Opium plaisters sometimes have a good effect. Various applications have been reccommended to the eye itself, some of an astringent & then of a stimulant nature, these are not so well adapted to the acute as to the chronic form. In the acute stage the best practice is to apply something emollient to the part, for this purpose, the infusion of the tender pith of sapapias is entitled to considerable attent.n.

The feelings of the patient will sometimes lead to the proper application. There are some in which ice water affords the most relief, but there are others when cold applicatns. so far from relieving, have a tendency to aggravate. In such a case warm milk & water or a light poultice may be employed with advantage. In acute ophthalmia your attention is required longer than you would imagine even under active practice. Ophthalmia will sometimes loose its acute form & yet ophthalmia will continue.

This chronic form is to be regarded as a lower

grade

grade of the disease, not requiring such active treatment as the acute; but still it demands no little attention. The efficacy of purging with Jalap & Cremor tartar, for instance every other day, I can recommend with confidence. Perpetual blisters operating as a drain to the part are efficacious — the part to be selected for the purpose is just at the insertion of the deltoid muscle on the arm. This spot is preferable to that behind the ear or the back of the neck except in very young children. In the chronic stage of ophthalmia active depletion is not proper as in the acute, for then local depletion is preferable & bleeding from the eye may advantageously be resorted to. At present it will be sufficient for me to mention the advantage of scarification in chronic ophthalmia. In some chronic cases, blisters over the eye are beneficial. Tar water is particularly recommended by some practitioners & there are cases particularly in scrophulous subjects. Chronic ophthalmia is not

unfrequently

infrequently combined with a scrophulous condition and it may alternate with chronic eruptions, which combination I shall consider hereafter — In consequence of an impaired condition of the general habit, chronic ophthalmia assumes a very unpleasant state. I recollect a case attended by Dr. Drake & myself, which was of long standing. The depleting plan was carried as far as the constitution would bear, without benefit. —

It yielded to the liberal use of the bark. Hence it is of importance in these cases to attend to the state of the system, to recollect that depletion has limits & that an opposite plan is of advantage to the patient. I have now spoken of the common forms of ophthalmia which in the larger proportion of cases does not involve the eye in danger. —

But there is another form of ophthalmia which require to well understood, where the eye may melt down like a snow ball, before the fire.

This

This form of ophthalmia is described by Saunders and called the Sloughing Ophthalmia one of its characteristics is a thickened state of the conjunctival. It gives a particular appearance to the corneal which appears imbedded as it were in a pit, the conjunctival extending above it, at this time a purulent discharge escapes from the eye and gives the first intimation of danger. I had a young man under my care with this form of ophthalmia, find that the inflam^n did not subside, & the purulent discharge continued, I resorted to scarification. His eye however melted down & his vision entirely lost.

This case gave me considerable uneasiness. My mind was directed more particularly to the subject and although I found authors to differ in regard to the propriety of scarification, they all seemed to join in the opinion, that this form of ophthalmia was violent in its nature. My next case was a young man who was affected in both eyes. The disease was

Gaerly

fairly developed and I was fully aware of its nature a course of active depletion was commenced — general bleeding, purging & very low diet, at the same time I applied emollients to the eyes. Under this plan I pretty soon perceived the inflam^n to give way though as much bleeding was required as in a case of acute pleurisy. Saunders consider it as a species of erysipelatous inflam^n; ~~but when the action of the arteries, is urged beyond that degree~~ Like other mucous membranes he says it is inclined to the adhesive inflam^n; but when the action of its arteries, is urged beyond that degree which constitutes congestion, and presents the ordinary form of ophthalmia, the effusion of purulent fluid takes place, and in the most aggravated state of the inflam^n, portion of the conjunctival and cornea die, and are seperated by the sloughing process.

This inflam^n is remarkable chiefly for three

three circumstances, the excessive tumefaction of the conjunctiva, the copious secretion of a purulent fluid and changes induced on the cornea. The conjunctiva investing the anterior surface of the sclerotica, being connected by a loose reticular texture, admits of tumefaction; but that portion of it, which invests the cornea their union being intimate, must partake of the unyielding nature of the latter texture. How great the strife of the inflam^n is at this junction of the tunics, appears first, from the state of chemosis, or circulat overlapping of the cornea, by the conjunctiva of the sclerotica; & 2^ndly from the sloughing of portion of the conjunctiva and cornea within this circle — This stricture of the conjunctiva in consequence of inflam^n over the cornea, retards the circulation on the cornea membrane. Happily this form of ophthalmia is not very common. It requires vigorous treat^t or the eye will be lost. In a case which came under my observat^n notwithstanding a vigorous course

course of practice, a small ulcer formed on the cornea, the inflam^n subsided and the ulcer sloughed, the iris protruded and the pupil was irregular.

When inflam^n has passed over I used a weak solution of nitrate of silver applied by a pencil over the cornea & iris - (2 grs. to the ounce of water). The iris was taken off, the ulcer speedily healed & the cicatrix formed below the pupil, and left but little deformity.

Last winter an interesting case came under my observat^n a respectable woman (a nurse) while employed in nursing a woman in child-bed, was attacked with the gr^ss of ophthalmia I am considering. The accoucheur was called upon for advice, being unacquainted with the form of the disease, he only directed one or two bleedings and a purge or two &c. finding himself foiled, it was, it was concluded to call in another practitioner I was called in and found that both eyes were affected, one had

sloughed

sloughed; & the other had advanced pretty far. Guided now by my knowledge of the disease I determined to try the effect of the depleting plan. Accordingly I advised free bleeding. It was effectual even under discouraging circumstances, and the patient was rescued fm irreparable blindness. There is a very common disease of the eye wh you will meet with in obstetrical practice, occurring in very young infants. The Purulent Ophthalmia of Saunders. By him it is considered as one of the same form with that we have just been considering the sloughing ophthalmia. I have met with the disease. As the sloughing ophthalmia Saunders considers this form to consist in an erysipelatous inflam, such as is apt to terminate by sloughing. In some instances it terminates in opacity of the cornea, in others a total loss of sight is the consequence. Saunders recommends depletion, he proposes free leeching so as to affect the child, & not only topical but general bleeding. In young children, in consequence of the delicacy

and extreme vascularity of their skin, a quantity of blood may be taken by leeches. In addition to these copious evacuation of the bowels. He condemns astr-
-ingents & stimulating injections, scarification meets his reprehension. So far as my observations have gone leeching is of great consequence. I recolled a case that came under my observation, which yielded to leeches at the eye. But were recommends in this form astringent lotil.

He used a solut.n consisting of Sulphate of copper, armen-
-ian bole & camphor. I am inclined to believe that astringent injections sometimes cut short the disease. If it have completely formed, then bleeding should precede the remedy. In the purulent opthalmia the conjunctiva becomes very turnig, the lids are everted & the cornea the cornea. In this case I cut short the inflam.n by a wash of solution of Sulphate Zinc & acetate of lead in rose water &c. Hence perhaps both authors are right. Were by

by resorting early to the use of astringent injections, prevents the evolution of the disease, but Saunders, when the inflam^n had fairly formed, adapted the best practice by condemning astringent injections. I stated when speaking of sloughing ulcer that Saunders reprobated scarifying the eye in purulent ophthalmia. He reprobates it also, my ~~opinion~~ experience is very much against the practice. It would seem to be superadding an irritation to that which constitutes the disease it would therefore have no other effect, than increase the inflam^n. Sometimes the purulent ophthalmia terminates by ulceration of the cornea. The inflam^n may be partial & if not over the pupil or in the vecinity of the pupil the organ may not be much injured. If we see an ~~ulcerated~~ elevated slough on the eye, we may determine the extent of the injury until a new one forms in another spot. To appearance the eye is undergoing destructive injury, but the difference in size of the slough & the cicatrix which forms to supply

the

the vacancy is very great – the cicatrix is much smaller. When the slough forms, Saunders used a solut^n of the sulphate of Zinc or alum – in the proportion of gr. ij of Zinc to the ounce of water & f^m 2 to 6 of alum. The injection in the eye may be easily accomplished by the assistance of Pellicas speculum to elevate the upper lid. After the slough has seperated, you know that the system repairs the injury. There is a halo of coagulated lymph around the surface left by the ~~surface~~ slough, w^h repairs the damage. & the small vessels may be seen to enter it on the edge of the ulcer. Sometimes the sloughing process goes on fr time to time, till the eye is entirely lost! – Another form of ophthalmia sometimes occurs of a dangerous form, w^h terminates in the adhesion of the iris to the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens leaving the pupil permanently contracted.

A dangerous f^m of ophthalmia occurs sometimes, when the external membrane are not much

affected

affected, it is in inflam.n of the choroid coat. —

Case 9 Mo: 1814 Sam.l Baldwin of Downington 21 yr. of age was attended by Dr. H for inflam.n of the eye and treated on the usual anti-phlogistic plan without effect — he was leeched, bled, purged, perpetual blisters were applied to his arm. appeared to be growing better, but inflam.n recurred with a copious secretion of tears, in the progress of the affect.n, we were alarmed at seeing a permanently contracted pupil, blisters were applied over the eye &c. &c — we put him under the use of corosive sublimate tonics &c. sometimes his sight improved, but soon grew worse — lastly placed him under the use of cicuta, for a time vision returned — but he lost his sight — It occasionally happens that behind the permanently contracted pupil coagulating lymph may be observed — The stramonium & belladonna have been used in permanently contracted pupil with benefit — Perhaps had I recourse

to

to belladonna at an earlier period, in the case of Saml. Baldwin I ought have succeeded. But I fear not. I fear there was a deep seated disease beyond the simple inflamn of the choroid coat. You may recollect the man on whom I performed the operation for artificial pupil in consequence of adhesion. In his case the vitreous humour was diseased, for it flew out in as fluid a state as the aqueous. There was I believe a disease of the whole eye. Not the slightest degree of benefit resulted from the operation.

Septr 20th 1819

Diseases of the Eyes

Subjects continued.

In my last lecture when treating of Ophthalmia I omitt to mention the propriety of puncturing the cornea although it was incidentally noticed when speaking of Baldwin's case. Puncturing the cornea in a variety of morbid affections of the eye has lately been recommended by Wardrop. Instead of detaining you with a detail on the subject, I will refer you to the 5th Vol Eclec: Repos: p. 52 where a long and interesting account is given on the subject of puncturing the cornea in inflam^n of the eye. The writer had that by squeezing, the cornea became dim, it lost its transparency and became opake. He supposed that what took place in the dead cornea also occurred in the living and if this were the case, by puncturing the eye and allowing the aqueous humour to escape, its pressure on the cornea would cease: thus the cause being removed, the cure would naturally follow.

I will now notice a disease of the eye not often met with. The Morbid Sensibility of the Eye. as far as my observation has gone the eye never varies from its natural appearance except that it possesses rather more contraction of the pupil. vision is not impaired but pain is experienced on its exercise. —

Case. A lady a single woman &c. &c. &c had this affection of the eye, she referred the cause to reading at night. It came on with pain which would remit and recur again on exposure to light — She was obliged to keep in a dark room almost constantly & when she rode out, was covered with a green veil, wore green spectacles and the carriage lined with green.

Dr. Physick & myself attended her and resorted to a variety of treatment. we treat the affection as primary as well as symptomatic. The state of the stomach we believed to have an agency in keeping up the disease for there was acidity & dyspeptic

symptoms

symptoms — Tar water &c. was tried but with no relief. She derived more benefit from travelling than any thing else. The fumes of Ether repeatedly applied to the eye — Dr. Physick has frequently known this remedy beneficial. This amiable woman gradually recovered and I believe this event was to be attributed more to travelling than any medical assistance wh. she received. —

One striking instance of the efficacy of travelling occurred in a patient whom I had under my care. He was clerk to one of the banks. His symptoms had an analogy to the young lady's before mentioned though they were less violent. He procured leave of absence took a journey and returned home cured. —

I now pass on to consider <u>Pimples or Pustules</u> on the Cornea. This form is not unfrequent. It sometimes happens in the adult, but more frequently in the child. There is a great aversion to light — a copious secretion of tears and a difficulty of examining the

the eye — but when examined — there is an appearance of little pimples or pustules on the conjunctiva, near the cornea & sometimes over the cornea itself. Dr. Physick & myself attended a little girl with this affection. It was conjoined with an inflammatory diathesis — Purging bleeding, leeching & low diet are indispensible in moderating the symptoms, and change of air is reckoned salutary by Saunders. He considers it of more freq. occurrence among the poor, the children of the affluent being ~~too~~ rarely affected. If the ulcers are indisposed to heal and the antiphlogistic plan have been tried, astringent applicat. are proper. Saunders prescript. consists of 2 gr. of sulphate of Zinc to an ounce of water.

A solution of the sulphate of copper was used in the case of the girl. It was proposed by Dr. Physick & much benefit resulted from its use as a wash for the eye. Perpetual blisters are sometimes advantageous.

Q.

In some of these cases after the pimples have disappeared a light cloud on the cornea is left behind. It differs fm the cicatrix following an ulcer. This commonly does not interfere with vision. —

Case — a black boy at the alms house ——

Iritis —

Iritis is that kind of inflammation which affects the iris and choroid coats. This inflam^n is not unfrequently attended with a syphilitic taint and I will here make a short extract fm Saunders book in order to give you an idea of this affection (see Saunders)

The iris is more puckered & irregular in the diseases connected with syphilis. The simple inflam^n of the iris unattended with a syphilitic taint was Baldwins case

It is important to be aware that iritis may proceed in consequence of Syphilis — When we treat specific of the Iris we abandon our general views — we do not rely upon bleeding & purging or any other common remedies for the cure of this form of ophthalmia.

see

we resort to particular remedies. Hence our principal reliance is on mercury. A case came under my observation in consultation with Drs. Otto & Hewson. The case was attended with effusion of lymph. Red vessels ran into the lymph & the cornea itself was protruded. At the time I saw him he had a weak and irritable pulse. I was upon the point of puncturing the cornea — a practice recom.d by Lawrence and Saunders. Dr. Hewson proposed mercury. The patient had used mercury befor for syphilis — Mercury & cicuta were resorted to and afterwards cicuta alone & the change was remarkable. The lymph diminished & he was cured. —

Fungous disease of the Tunica Sclerotica & Cornea. — A poor woman had an affection which appeared as an unguis in the inner canthus of each eye. It spread over the cornea. with it she had ulcerous

sore

sore throat, which was supposed venereal, the ulcer grew
mercury was given
worse, we resorted to cicutæ H ℘ℳ every day increased 1 oz
grs daily. The ulcer in the throat grew better and the
fungous disease lessened, as her health had suffered for
wine as a wash and tonics were given. —

We sometimes meet with a deposition of lymph &
pus in the anterior chamber of the eye. There was a
man in the Hospital who had a considerable mass
in the anterior chamber. The man was previously
debilitated & much reduced which rendered evacuat.
injudicious. I relied upon blisters over the eyes, and
keeping the bowels open. There was a gradual absorp-
tion of the lymph, but the pupil was permanently
contracted. Pus & lymph resemble each other when
seen through the cornea. The distinction may
be made by observing that lymph is of a flakey
consistence, the pus falls more towards the bottom of the eye.

In this case it does not follow that vision
must

must be lost, but if it proceeds to some length the use of the eye stands a chance of being lost. —

Sept. 23. 1849

Lecture

Diseases of Eye. Subject continued

I now proceed to take a view of some other diseases of the eye, and shall first instance a morbid state wh. occasionally requires a serious & painful operation. In Wards op. you will see a description of Staphyloma & some other analogous affections. In the 2nd. Vol. of Eclectic Repository there is a paper on the same subject by Ware. The term Staphyloma as applied to the eye imports indiscriminately any projection which protrudes the cornea. In surgical language it is confined to that disease where a portion of cornea gives way and into the aperture the humors of the eye pushes remain. part of the cornea through — However it may arise, the cornea becomes protub

erant

protuberent, till this protuberance becomes a serious malady and requires the destruction of the organ. If the corneal becomes protuberant as to pass from between the lids it meets with every irritation, it passes to inflam^n & is extremely irritable. Hence it is recom^d in these cases to sink the cornea. In the paper I have alluded to, an excellent mode is given of performing the operation. It has never fallen to my lot but once to resort to it.

A case occurred in the Pennsyl^a Hosp^l. in a black man who was subject to Epilepsy. In a fit he fell into the fire. The palpebræ were so burnt that, they afforded no protection to the eye, the eye itself protruded and vision suffered greatly from the cause. I cut off a portion of the corneal so as to allow of the escape of the humours & the eye recedes in such a way as to make him much more comfortable. But the plan recommended by I consider, than what I adopted.

There is another disease of the eye, which it is necessary to

to mention termed Nebula. This consists in a net-work of vessels thrown over the transparent cornea the consequence of continued inflammation. —

If the patient is subject to singuis on each side and net work of vessels in the manner I have described to you.

When he came to the city, he presented himself to one our surgeons who gave it as his opinion that no operation could be performed to render him any relief. To give you an idea of the state of his mind upon hearing this enunciation I will state to you his very words.

"If I had been placed before the mouth of a cannon with the certainty of being shot, I should have scarcely felt more lamentable distress than I did when the sentence was passed that my eyes were irrecoverably gone. Under these distressing news the name of Dr. Wistar was mentioned to him, whom he consulted on the occasion. Dr. Wistar on maturely observing and comparing his case with

what he had seen before, concluded that it was still within the reach of surgical treatment, & recommended the man to my care. Previously to any operation the Dr. had an interview with & gave it as his opinion that one eye might be restored and the other greatly relieved. Happily for myself & patient this was realized. The operation was performed in the foll.g way. I took hold of the net-work of vessels, with hook and found that their attachment on the corneal was much more loose, than was previously supposed. Having raised up a portion I cut it off and repeated the operation, untill the whole was removed. The whole was not however accomplished at one time. Considerable inflam.n followed the operation. But by waiting 10 day or two weeks it so far subsided as to admit of a repetition. Before the cure was completed the unguis was removed f.m each side & that was done in the follow.g way. A small needle was armed with a silk ligature which was passed thro

the

the part to be removed and then tied. I had thus complete command of the eye, then with the curved scissors I removed the part without difficulty. The old man returned home in 2 or 3 months so far restored to the use of his sight as to be capable of reading large print, though before the operation he was unable to distinguish the sexes by days. I mention this case in order to encourage you to attempt the restoration of vision in those cases where they present themselves in a discouraging point of view. In a case at the Alms house which occurred the winter before last, an operation was performed similar to the one I have described, it was twice performed. But in that case there was more inflamn. than I had anticipated. The man afterwards was seized with malignant Typhus fever & brought in great danger fm. that disease. This for a long time interrupted any surgical practice. Various applications were afterwards made to the eye by a

gradual

gradual amendment took place so that next year when I saw him I believed that his present state of improvement would not have taken place, had it not been for excision of the vessels on his cornea.

You will often be applied to in practice to remove, **foreign bodies from the eye.** You are all, perhaps aware when an extraneous body is included under the lid, that it becomes a source of extreme pain and irritation to the patient. The smallest mote may excite fever & an inability to sleep. A practitioner unacquainted with the proper mode of relief may let the patient suffer unnecessary pain day after day. Whereas a man acquainted with the proper mode may remove the cause at once. Popular prejudice has sometimes the use of the eye stone for relief in these cases. I believe that even physicians have resorted to these stones. To an eye already inflamed, the introduction of a hard body cannot be consistent with rational views of practice. The

mere

mere eversion of the upper, brings into view the source of irritation and distress - How often have I by everting the upper ~~upper~~ lid off the extraneous body with a white handkerchief. I prefer a white handkerchief because the mote may be rendered more conspicuous to the view. After this cold water may be applied to the eye to allay irritation & prevent succeeding inflam^n.

There is an another accident which sometimes occurs it is a wound of the Cornea by a Metallic body. Workers in metal are subjected to this accident small opiculæ of iron strike the cornea inflict a wound & strike in it. You may by understanding the nature of the accident, promptly afford relief. The practice I have found effectual is this. I fix the eye by Pellier's speculum, an assistant presses with it on the upper lid and I depress the lower lid.

The instrument I use is simple. It is not a cornea knife a lancet, or a couching needle - it is nothing more

more nor less than a common tooth pick. This is a simple instrument always at hand. Here a piece of white paper is is useful on which to place the opiculas to exhibit it to the eye of my patient. I sometimes use a magnifying glass to examine the portion that is fixed. Here I will give you a caution, which although simple is of some practical benefit. Metallic bodies wounding the cornea and imbedded there for some time, undergo a partial oxidation, the consequence is, that the wounded cornea, may receive a colouring that remains after the cause wh. produced it is removed. It is well to be aware of this and also of another fact. That wounds inflicted on the cornea, and the slight degree of violence necessary to remove the opicula, acting as irritants, in either case the sensation may exist after the cause is removed. I once had a case which impressed me with the fact. A labouring man was sent to me by a Jersey Physician to remove a opicula which had existed a day or two: the parts were inflamed and tender — I

remove d

removed it in the usual manner, but found the part stained on the cornea and the patient's sensation led him to believe that the cause of his uneasiness still existed there. I will incidentally make a remark which is interesting. It shows us by ignorance & blunders what the the cornea is capable of bearing. I have been surprized to see the violence that is sometimes inflicted on the cornea & yet the effect is so slight. I once operated on the eye of a black smith boy for an accident of this nature. Some of his fellow apprentices had ~~Oct. 27. 1828~~ attempted ineffectually to remove the offending body with the point of a penknife & gouged the cornea in several places. I expected that violent inflam^n would follow, but by leeching, purging & low diet danger passed over. Before I enter on a consideration of gutta serena and cataract I must detain you a description of some other diseases of this interesting part.

The Fungous Hæmatodes of the eye is treated of by some practical writers to whom I refer you for a history of the disease, particularly to a paper by Dr. Stephens in the New York Hospital cases with plates. It is melancholy to state that this disease is so generally fatal. Tumours are sometimes found in the back part of the eye. Polypus occurs in that situation which I shall describe when I speak of of polypus. But this tumour is distinct from Polypus. When we consider the structure of the orbit when we recollect that the partition between that and the brain is but slight and remember that law in the animal economy, that the pressure of even soft parts on bony structure is attended with its absorption. You can then easily understand that tumours in the orbit of the eye are extremely dangerous. In the early part of my Dispensary practice I first saw this disease. The patient an old man was put to exquisite pain. No operation was performed & its termination I am unable to state to you, but I have

have little it was fatal.

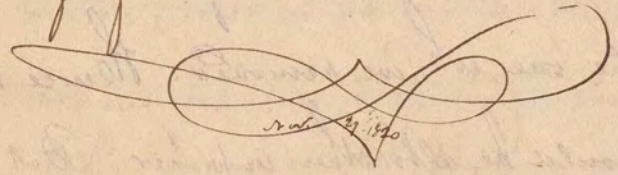
In Bloomfields surgery there is a descriptions of the disease supposed by him to be cancer. He succeeded in getting hold of the upper lid and extracting the tumour whereby the cure was completed. Some years after I saw the case formerly mentioned, a fine little boy was brought to the city by his father in a case of prominency of the eye with enlargement of the pupil but vision was not impaired. I could distinctly feel a tumour through the upper lid I was aware of its nature and prepared to anticipate its result. The patient was seen by Dr. Wistar & Physick. Dr. Wistar acted the part of a true friend towards in this instance, he saw into the nature of the case and that it was not a favourable one for an operation. He advised me therefore to relieve the case into abler hands. I resigned to Dr. Physick. The operation was performed. It was attempted to take away the tumor and save the eye, but on examination that found impracticable.

The

The eye was taken away & found diseased. The presence of the tumour caused an absorption of the bone & the patient after a lapse of 2 or 3 weeks died. This case I would recommend to your particular notice with this advice. That if you have real evidence of the existence of a tumour, the sooner it is removed, the greater the chance is there of success: because from the structure of the orbit, if it be long suffd. to remain in that situation it will be likely to frustrate your attempts towards a cure.

A case came under my notice in the Alms house where a protrusion of the eye, wh. I supposed depended on a tumour in the orbit, but it subsided by the use of mercury. It must therefore have arisen from effused fluid or something of a similar nature.

Sept. 27th. 1819



Lectures

Before entering on the consideration of Gutta serena and cataract I will make a few observations on **Opacity of the Cornea**, ulcers produced by various causes, that form upon the cornea, after healing leave a cicatrix. This speck is occasionally a most serious blemish to the eye, and if they happen to occur about the centre of vision is materially injured. Patients under such circumstances feel desirous of obtaining relief and a popular opinion prevails that specks of the cornea may be cut out – but a little reflect^n might convince one that this practice is totally improper. Because in attempting to cut it out, in addition to the risk of allowing the humours of the eye to escape by the open-ing – we may calculate on having another cicatrix even larger than the one w^h we removed. Hence my operat^n of that kind would be altogether improper. But we are not to regard the case as hopeless; we are to recollect that these specks are nourished by blood vessels which may

may be seen ~~running through~~ entering their substance.

Hence the first thing that would suggest itself is, to cut off their supply of blood. This may be done by the assistance of a needle and a pair of scissors, ~~with~~ these we excise the supplying vessels. Having cut off the vessels, your attention ought be directed to another process, and call in the aid of the absorbents in order to remove the insulated mass. The absorbents may be acted upon in two ways. By general remedies addressed to the whole system, as mercury & by local applications applied directly to the part, various applications applied ~~directly~~ to the part, various applicat, are recommd by diff. ~~practitioners~~, very popular remedies are sugar, molasses, which I consider the better of the two, and honey. preferable to either) ware in his treatise on ophthalmia recommends a vinous tincture of opium for the purpose. (The application of the vinous tincture of opium has I believe slender degree of utility. its operation may no doubt be explained on this principle, that while the wine of the vinous tincture

greatly

gently stimulates the absorbents, the opium its other ingredient represses the action of the vessels of the part, and prevents their force opposing itself to the action of the former set of vessels. Mat.[a] If by local application you can effect the object or if the patient be old and debilitated or very young then mercury need not be resorted to.

I shall now proceed to consider some of the internal diseases of the eye and 1st Retina Amaurosis

This disease consists in a particular morbid state of the retina. Presuming that you are all acquainted with anatomical structure of the eye, it is hardly necessary for me to enter into a consideration of the retina. Suffice it to say that the retina is the innermost coat of the eye, and consists of the expanded portion of the optic nerve, that it is the seat of vision, and that upon the sensibility of this coat vision necessarily depends. The retina then is liable to a paralytic condition & when this amounts to a complete palsy

Gutta

Gutta Serena is formed. The eye of an observer is hardly conscious of any disease. The eye retains its natural transparency but the pupil is largely dilated. But this is not always the case, sometimes the pupil will not vary fm its natural condition. However a dilated pupil insensibility to light and consequent loss of vision constitutes Gutta Serena. It depends on diff. causes. Sometimes fm causes in the brain & beyond our control or upon a sympathetic cause as diseases of the stomach. Translated gout may have an agency also. I once attended a gentleman who had been attacked with gout and for the last few years of his life with Gutta Serena. In that case I had reasonts believe it depended on gout. This disease does not invariably attack both eyes. Sometimes one eye alone is affected. I have seen instances of its occurrence in oneeye — —

Persons may be attacked with at all periods of life. I have seen it in a little boy 7 or 8 years old. If this disease comes on in a gradual manner the prognosis is unfavourable; but

but if it be sudden in its appearance & its causes are obvious & can be traced, then the chance for succesful treatment is greatly enlarged. At the close of the book on cataract by ware. he gives you twelve cases of G. S. to which I refer for further information. You will there find cases of Gutta Serena suddenly induced & his views appear rational. He says that where the causes are suddenly ~~induced~~ applied as sudden exposure to light such as vivid lightning, the blaze of a hot fire &c blindness is suddenly induced. He believes in these cases that a congestion of blood takes place in the brain contiguous to the optic nerve & He describes to you an arterial circle surrounding the optic nerve & he supposes an undue prepare of this together with a distension of the central artery to cause of Gutta Serena. He supposes in this case omcat bleeding & active purging succeeds in some instances in curing the disease. I have known the disease attended with arterial action without being able to refer it

it to the causes mentioned. To illustrate my meaning I will state a case. Last winter a young man came to me labouring under this disease. His vision was materially impaired, his pupil moderately dilated and his iris insensible. It was a clear case of Gutta serena. It had approached to that condition in which nothing was of service. In this instance the pulse was active and excited. This is not the only case I have seen, of this nature commenced with a strict antiphlogistic plan as bleeding & purging, and finally introduced a seton and wet cups to his temples &c.

I once called in consultation by Dr. Duffield to see a lady who one day lost her sight very suddenly. It appeared that the nervous system was most singularly affected. The remedies we used were purging to empty the bowels, blisters applied behind the ears & asafoetida given with a liberal hand, next day her vision was restored. Where this disease has been gradually formed, as

as I have before stated, the prognosis is unfavourable
various have been the remedies for relief in Gutta Serena
opposite though opposite in the character of its species. on
one hand bleeding purging and low diet on the other, local
stimulant particularly electricity and galvanism, were
speaks in high terms of the benefit of electricity, I have
known that and galvanism, but not with much benefit.
The common practice in our public institutions if noth-
ing contraindicates its use, is to introduce a seton in the
back of the neck & use mercury. Scarpa gave moderate doses
of corrosive sublimate & keeps up its effect for some time. I
consider the mercurial practice in some of these cases of
great advantage. If we suppose pressure on the optic
nerve fr. effusion to support the disease, mercury is
indicated. Ware in his treatise to which I have allu-
ded speaks in favourable terms of mercurial snuff in
some cases of Gutta Serena. I can attest to the
truth of this opinion, It is composed of Turpeth min-
and

and powdered liquorice or common snuff united in the proportion you will see in the dispensatory. This is to be used several times a day. I recollect a case in the almshouse in which its use was attended with striking benefit. I believe it operates as a perpetual blister to the schnideri-an membrane. It excites the part & causes a considerable dis-charge from it and so far I believe its ~~operates~~ use to be attended with considerable benefit. In cases when you are well satisfied that the stomach has an agency in the dise-ase, its morbid condition should be corrected. Thus dysp-eptic symptoms should be removed by the proper treatment. Electricity & galvanism are not adapted to the disease under ~~treatment~~ certain conditions of the system. It is important therefore to determine whether the disease depended upon an excited or weakened state. If you know paralysis any where else may depend either on pressure or a loss of tone in the system it is so with Gutta Serena. There are cases of this disease that do not lay within the

reach

reach of human remedies. Thus it may be caused by malform-
-ations of the optic nerve. Caries of the bone & tumour near
the part contributes to the same effect. I once had a case
of Gutta Serena in which an opportunity of dissection was given
after death. Dr. Parrish here mentioned a case which came
under our observation - a man of colour stout & athletic
had a pain in his head for 8 years, was blind in his right
eye &c. &c. - towards the latter part of his life he had con-
-vulsions, he was bled, had antispasmodics &c. but they
were unavailing. he died. upon dissection the vessels of
the ~~optic nerve~~ brain were tinged with blood. The right
side of the anterior lobe of his cerebrum was agglutina-
-ted to the dura mater and the point of adhesion
was as large as a dollar. The right optic nerve
was diff.t fm its natural appearance instead of its cy-
-lindrical form it was flattened. Had he lived
long enough the action of mercury and depleting reme-
-dies might have restored him. In making a
dissection

dissection of the brain I expected to meet with pus.

Serous effusion is said to be an evidence of inflam^n, but a case lately occurred which has thrown a good deal of light on the subject. In the lad whom most of you saw in front St with fractured cranium, upon dissection several ounces of fluid were found in his brain. Could this ~~fluid~~ been the result of inflam^n. I answer no. He did not live long enough for inflam^n to have taken place; in fact he had no react^n of his system f^m which inflam^n could have arisen. It may be said it is true, that though there was no pulse in the wrist there might have been accumulated action in the brain. Unluckily for this supposition the boy had a hole bored in his head & if there was violent action it should have manifested itself by pulsation or thumping of the brain, but when reaction sh^d have taken place this was not observed except indeed in a very slight degree. This effusion therefore I believe to have happened f^m tonor of the vessels. Thus

Thus in malignant typhus fever death may happen from effusion before the system reacts –

Before I close the lecture on Gutta Serena. I will just make an observation on another disease of the eye noticed in the Eclectic Repository – I mean Motes floating before the pupil. This is more alarm^g than dangerous & persons may be subject to it for several years without any serious consequence. A young lady consulted me with this disease. If she fixed her eye in a particular direction she could not see. I refer the disease to opake spots on the retina which will give the appearance of motes before the eye.

Nov. 1st 1819 –

Lecture

It is my intention this evening to deliver some observ^ns on **Cataract**. When we consider the structure & the situation of the crystalline lens, having a capsule covering it both anteriorly and posteriorly, you can readily that in the event of either lens or capsule becoming opake a most serious impediment is occasioned to correct vision & hence when a cataract forms, the patient is deprived of the privilege of exercising the eye for all the common purposes of life. He may be able is true to distinguish night from day, to discover the differences between divided colours, but all distinct perceptions is utterly precluded.

This disease arises from an opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule. It is more common in those advanced in life and the young, but the infant is not exempt from it and in that case it is called **Congenital Cataract**. I have seen it occurring as a family disease and I once operated on a father & his two children.

Cataract

cataract sometimes depends upon a local injury inf-
-licted on the eye, but it more frequently arises wit-
-hout our being able to refer it to any - It is sometimes
confined to one eye, but more commonly in the progress
of the affection both are pretty soon involved. A curious
instance derived from injury came under my observation
last A very ingenious mechanic in the act
of grinding a metallic body received a spicula of metal
on his eye which penetrated the cornea & struck the
capsule of the crystalline lens. Soon after an obstruct-
-ion vision came on, and a fair case of cataract ensued
what rendered the case curious, the iris was changed
from its natural colour which seemed evidently to depend
on an oxidation of the iron which had entered the eye
it resembled the colour of ochre. Various remedies have
been reccommended by diff. practitioners for the purpose
of discussing cataract - such as repeated bleeding,
mercury, purgatives &c. For my own part I place
no

no reliance on any of these remedies. In a disease of this kind, so circumscribed in space & laying as it were out of the reach of the general circulation, remedies of an active character, before they reach the cataract must make a very serious impression on the system, and it becomes a serious question with the practitioner whether to relieve his patient by an operation or make successive drains on the system with the uncertainty of a cure. If I have seen the disease in its forming state, I advise the patient to wait till it is fully ripened. Our prognosis will depend on several circumstances, first we expose the eye to diff.t degrees of light and ascertain the state of the iris, whether it be obedient to the stimulus of light, or torpid and insensible, if so, if Gutta Serena be combined with cataract the prognosis is bad. Yet the iris may not be sensible, nevertheless, perception is so strong as to demand the operation, as, when the patient can distinguish between night & day. Some writers judge of the consistence of cataract by its colour. Scarpa placed no reliance on any of the rules. He does not believe before the

the operation that we can determine whether the lens or its capsule be opake. It is a fact you ought to remember that the lens itself may be opake and its capsule transparant. Some cataracts are of a very firm consistence, but in my experience I have more generally found them soft. They are sometimes quite soft and milky but rarely. The great principal which should regulate every operation for cataract, is this to remove out of the axis of vision the opake mass. Diff^t. modes are reccommended by surgeons for effecting the great object. Hence you hear of depression and extraction. Diff^t. modes of depression are reccommended by diff^t. practitioners. As advocate Wentzel and Ware stand conspicuous for extraction while Scarpa & Hey opposed them. At the close of a number of reasons offered by Wentzel & Ware it was confessed that the eye sometimes inflamed suppurated and was lost. In Heys reply although it was confessed he had lost eyes, he was happy in not having lost one eye in that way.

For

For my own part, after having deliberated on the subject I prefer depression. Much has been said of the operation of Sir Wm. Adams, who it is said has introduced a much better mode.

Long before this work came into notice and before it was published I derived from Heys surgery the information I possess relative to couching, from his work I was taught to rupture the capsule and wait for absorption & I believe that the principles he ~~has~~ taught have rule & the practice of surgeons ever since. It is true some changes have been made since his time. But rupturing the capsule & depressing the lens were processes with which he was acquainted. Of latter times Saunders wrote upon diseases of the eye. He appears to have introduced a practice which is peculiar to himself & his mode is to operate very early in congenital cataract, he believes there is an advantage in resorting very early to the to the practice. The trials of Sir Wm Adams are certainly not very flattering. In Dorsey's surgery a statement of 18 cases is given where he operated. of the 18 three were

were lost fm inflamn, & refused to wait for absorption and submitted to extraction. This I must say is not very flattering practice. Upon the principal reccommended by Hey I have repeatedly operated & this much I can say that I never lost one eye fm suppuration. It is a principal of this man: not to do too much at a time. He says - unhappily for the patient, those who operate do not desist untill the patient can see objects around him. From this practice the operation has been brought into disrepute by itinerant ocalists who when they once get the needle in the patients eye, labour hard to deprep the cataract entirely, declare the cataract is cured and abscond with the fee. The eye perhaps is lost fm inflamn. This practice he reprehends in strong terms.

In the mode which I have reccommended inflammation follows it is true, but is never so serious that it cannot be shipped by the common mode of treatment. In one or two peiods I have seen the

the pain and tenderness of the eye kept up for a long time after the operation. In one case I referred it to this cause. The patient was a black woman subject to rheumatism. I suspected the injury on the eye by the operation rendered it a weak part, for which reason the rheumatism seized that part & the disease was kept up for a long time, although absorption took place & then an evident improvement in vision was manifested. In a person to be operated upon for cataract, after having opened the bowels - If the patient is plethoric I put him upon a low diet - I then proceed in the following way abt. 1½ or 2 hours previous to the operation, I direct an opiate to be given. This has a tendency to tranquilize the mind & to render the patient less susceptible of pain - Among the late improvements in operating for cataract I can speak in high terms of dilating the pupil with narcotics, either belladonna or stramonium. The ext: of Stramonium smeared over the eye a few hours (say 2 or 3) before the operation, produces a great dilation of the pupil.

Having

Having given the opiate and succeeded in dilating the pupil, It was my former practice to operate on the patient sitting in a chair - but in the few latter instances I have chosen the recumbent position, and as well satisfied with the mode, I can therefore recommend it. For the purpose of elevating the lid, I prefer the speculum of Pellier. It is simple and everyway preferable to the common speculum formerly used which I disapprove

Several needles have been proposed the spear pointed used by the older practitioners were altogether improper. Hays and scarpa are both used, scarpa's is rather too much curved, Hays too straight and the medium curve I have employed. Here I will make a remark, that some of instruments I have seen made as Saunders and adams were too delicate for the purpose they were intended - and if were not afraid of being censorious I should say that it amounted to complete affectation. I should surely

surely would have a needle firm enough for ensuring safety in the operation.

Having proceeded thus far in the operation having laid the patient on a table with her raised by pillows &c. The upper lid is to be elevated, the speculum to be delivered into the hands of an assistant, and the lower lid is to be depressed by the hands of the operator. Your next object is to place the point of the needle a few lines beyond the transparent cornea and push it in the eye with the convex part presented towards the posterior of the iris so as to avoid the ciliary processes. The needle is to be pushed forward and downwards, so that it will arrive in the central part of the eye behind the crystalline lens. You may now bring it gradually forward to the pupil, in doing this, if the lens is firm you will feel it passing towards the pupil — I now know where I am & the succeeding part of the operation is easy. I always rupture the capsule of the lens, & part of

of no little importance - a little motion of the needle will general effect the object, calculating then that the cure is to be effected by absorption. Your attention may be again directed to break down the opake mass and push some of the fragments through the opening in the capsule; in doing this, some fragments float into the anterior chamber, which is an evidence that the capsule is ruptured. At this I consider your object ~~as~~ achieved. Instead of attempting to break down all the cataract and push the whole ~~into~~ the anterior chamber, you gently withdraw the needle with its convex part ~~down~~ towards the posterior part of the iris as it was introduced.

Avoid long continued efforts on the eye. I believe that the cause of most of the difficulty & mischief arises from neglect of this caution - Your patient is to be apprized that it may require once twice thrice or even oftener before the operation is effectual. In doing this, having suffered less pain than they had expected they

they are more willing to submit with cheerfulness to succeeding operations. Perhaps the lens may be firm, if so fix it in the bottom of the eye, be not afraid to do it, some practitioners dread disagreable consequences from this mode, such as shrinking of the eye &c., which I have never observed to follow – There is a fact of importance in the consideration of cataract, it is a fact well known that the lens itself may be opake, while the capsule is transparent. Hence you may depress the cataract & leave the capsule in its situation which being transparent, vision is restored directly, but the lens may arise again and vision may again be obstructed – or in a few days after the operation the capsule itself may become opake. The plan of practice to be observed is, after you have depressed the lens to be sure you have ruptured the capsule. In the woman who was operated upon at the Hospital, the lens was depressed, but the capsule was ruptured. after a few days the lens arose, but it was finally

absorbed

absorbed entirely and the patient was restored to vision.

Hence when you meet with a firm cataract, the best practice is to rupture the capsule, & in the event of the lens arising, you give a chance for absorption. After the operation it is not unusual for the patient to feel sick & even vomit, but this is greatly relieved by an opiate, pain in the eye and inflam.^n arises sometimes in an inordinate degree, if this be the case V.S. leeches, lead water &c. must be used & this course of remedies is very generally successful. Sometimes temporary Gutta Serena follows the operation for Cataract, this, however is not much to be dreaded, in a little time it wears away. One of the first patients whom I operated on was so circumstanced.

The process of absorption goes on tediously or rapidly — It is generally my practice to wait 3 weeks for absorption, by that time I find the disposition for this process, if it be very

slow

blow. I would repeat the operation, provided all inflamn. had left the eye & it very rarely happens that there is any necessity of this repetition above two or three times, often one operation is suff.t. Here I may remark relative to pain that so far as my observation has gone pain depends on irritability of the patient at the time. I have operated for cataract on some patients, who have complained of no pain, in others much pain was induced. though as a general rule the pain is slight. The Dr. mentioned a case in which the patient recovered in 3 weeks after the operation.

Novr. 4th. 1819

Lectures
of Diseases of the Nose

The doctor considered the anatomical structure of the nose, and the important connections it has with other parts by means of sinuses. As the frontal sinuses, the sphenoidal, the ethmoidal, but the sinus to which he more particularly intended to call our attention, in a surgical point of view he said was the great Antrum Hymorianum or maxillary sinus.

How these sinuses become interesting surgically considered when we view them as the seat of Polypus. Polypi possess diff.t characters and are more or less dangerous according to their seat, rapidity of growth &c. Polypi situated in the posterior nares attached by a pedicle or foot stalk may remain for a considerable length of time without inconvenience, but finally it becomes a serious cause of danger on account of its materially impeding respiration. The disease indeed (he said) was much to be dreaded.

Instead

Instead of hanging from a pedicle or footstalk from the septum narium they sometimes are attached by a broad base; this is of a fungous character. In its growth it impedes respiration fills up sinuses, and in pursuance with that law by the presence of a soft part placed in an unnatural situation in contact with bony structure is the cause of absorption in that bone, the brain may be brought into great danger. To give you an idea of the extent to wh the disease may arrive. The Doctr stated a case, which occurred while he was a student at the Hospital. A patient was brought there afflicted with the disease. In its progress it had absorbed the palatine process and the contiguous bones & projected into the mouth, above it had extended to the orbit. Upon pressing the tumour in the mouth upwards its motion could be perceived directly under the eye. One of the most terrific operations which I ever saw performed, the Dr. stated was conducted by Dr. Physick.

The

The patient was an old soldier who had a fungous tumour a polypus, which originally formed in some of the nasal sinuses & increased to a great extent. By the knife and his fingers the Dr. removed as much as he was able. The pat. experienced temporary benefit but the increase of the tumour was not prevented. One of the first cases w. the Dr. had of polypus occurred in an old man fm the country. He was sent to the Dr. for the purpose of extracting a polypus fm the nostril. One of the first things w. arrested his attention was protuberant eye. The Dr. examined the nostril and a polypus was found there, but he at once suspected that the disease was much more extensive than was supposed by the patient or his physician in the country. Previously to deciding on an operation, I requested a consultation with Dr. Porter. It was the final conclusion that no effectual relief would be obtained by an operation on the nostril, & it was the Drs. opinion that if the patient were relieved, the eye would have to be taken

out

out – The polypus in the nostril was taken away without difficulty – the hemorrhage was suppressed with a sponge.

He returned home and died pretty soon after. I have no doubt from pressure on the brain – Several years ago a patient was sent to me by Dr. Gatly from Norristown – as soon as I saw her I was struck with the irregularity between the sides of her face, the eye was very protuberant and there was an absorption of part of the palatine process, the alveola were gone & a tumour of a considerable size had projected into her mouth. Disease was so extensive, & the probability of relief so slight, the danger of hemorrhage so great, that no benefit from an operation was to be expected, she returned to the country & lived much longer than I expected. I have at this time a case that appears to me, to fall within the limits of an operation. She has laboured only a few months under the disease, one side of his face is more protuberant than the other, but his eye does not appear prominent. The alveola are absorbed on one side and a

tumour

tumour not very large projects in his mouth (it is supposed the polypus is of a firm consistence and therefore the result of an operation is more auspicious) you may establish as a general rule, whenever you are called to a case and observe a protuberant eye, you may conclude that the mischief is very extensive. Before the can protrude absorption of bone must take place, the fungous tumour would occupy the posterior part of the orbit - you can understand that the danger must be very great in this case - upon taking a view of the orbit and observing how extremely thin is the partition which seperates it from the brain - and prepare on the tender & vital organ must soon prove fatal. Although we are not to despair, although polypi may present themselves under a discouraging aspect, we still have some chance of success in their treatment - Though I confess from some experience I have had in opt polypi so very flattering views were offered of their nature. —

I once had a gentleman under my care with a polypus

polypus, situated in the septum narium. The fungous was about the size of a raspberry and of a granulated texture. It was soft and easily removed — After removal I applied the alkaline caustic to it, but it appeared pretty soon again & I had to remove it again — after the 2nd removal I applied caustic very liberally. A few months afterwards I was attending him in another disease and my attention was called to examine his nostril where I found another polypus appearing just at the upper end of the cicatrix left after applying the caustic.

A gentleman by the name of Hughton, has lately proposed to perforate the bone & scoop out the tumour when it is situated in the antrum highmorianum. Polypi in the anterior nares may readily be removed by the forceps. The practice is to forcibly drag it out of the nostril. This is soon accomplished & occasions less pain than you would imagine. If you can succeed in bringing out the pedicle, together with a piece of bone to wh. it is attached

more

more chance of a permanent cure is obtained — But it is too often but palliative, you are often obliged to remove again & again. A Polypus in the posterior nares may generally be examined from the mouth by the introduction of a finger. If the polypus be small by turning the finger over the palate and feeling for the septum nasium it may generally be found. — The Dr. here mentioned a case of polypus in the posterior nares that came under his own observation, wh. gradually loosened in ooze & disappeared. He mentioned a case of Polypus of a desperate character wh. occurred in a little blackboy by the name of Lewis aged 13 years. —

As a general rule the Dr. advises the extraction of Polypi immediately when occurring in the posterior nares. For if left to the voire, the falling of the tumour might endanger respiration, as has been the case. He mentioned a case which occurred to Dr. Mistan in which the voire was applied. The base was cut through & the tumour slipped down on the top of the windpipe

The

The Dr. happening to be present took hold of the separated polypus and removed it. — Nov. 7th. 1819

Lectures

Before leaving the subject of Polypus the Dr. recites a case of polypus wh. occurred in the lower jaw of a black woman named Ann — the polypus was of 8 years standing. It extended fr. the angle of the jaw almost to the symphysis. It filled up a considerable part of the mouth. Dr. Pristan saw her with the Dr. An operation was resolved upon which was commenced in the following manner. The Dr. 1st. made an incision thro. the chief extent of the tumour, he introduced the finger & found the polypus had firm attachments. After this longitudinal incision, a transverse incision made & a considerable part of the tumour cut away with the scalpel and scissors. Profuse hemorrhages arose which was so serious that they were unable for some time to suppress it

it. Sponges were applied. Pieces of sponge were applied in the opening & pushed in with great force when it finally arrested the hemorrhage. Dr. Mitchell & myself watched her for 2 hours. Such was her debility under loss of blood, that small quantities of brandy was given to revive her. We permitted the sponge to remain for several days, and first withdrew two of them and sometime after the remainder, to give full time for the vessels to contract. The disease was palliated, but not cured. —

The structure of the nose is interesting in a surgical point of view even when taken in connection with parts remote from it as the stomach. On many occasions it becomes important to have a cord from the nose to the stomach. When I treat of the Pharynx & the Oesophagus at large I shall consider the mode of introducing tubes in the stomach. You know that there is three routes or channels leading to the stomach. But I wish to call your attention to the lower meatus. (The Dr. then shewed the

Mode

mode of introducing a tube through the nose to the stomach) certain it is that the tube may be easily introduced and the stomach washed out – Before I leave the subject of the nose I will notice some other diseases, you will occasionally meet with in practice. The Membrane lining the frontal sinuses is liable to inflamn. I have been called to pat.s labouring under coryza – attended with loss of smell – pain in the forehead & in some instances an active febrile condition requiring the lancet. This terminates commonly by resolution, or to copious discharges of thick & mucous. I am acquainted with a gentleman, who has the complaint periodically, runs a certain course, it is not dangerous but is inconvenient. In this gentleman such a disposition was there to the disease, that I concluded it was repeated from habit, with that view, to give tone to his system, his head was bathed in cold water & the cold bath was used – he is now better. The lining membrane of the Antrum Hymorianum is also liable to

inflamn

inflammation, though rarely. It is has happened that in consequence of inflam^n the matter has been confined. The patient is subjected to pain and uneasiness. The mode of relief you can easily understand. That if one of the molar teeth be pulled by a small instrument like an awl pushed up thro' the socket, the matter is discharged. Afterwards a temporary inconvenience will be apt to accur. If the patient take fluid, part of it escapes in his nostril, which may be prevented by plugging up the cavity by a piece of wax. Another subject I will mention before I leave this part i.e. hemorrhage f^m the part. you perceive that the vessels of the mucous membranes have not the same protection as in other parts, hence they are more liable to rupture & bleeding f^m slight causes. When hemorrhage f^m this part proceeds to an alarming extent, we usually apply burnt alum & Geranium Maculatum, cold appl-ication, &c. but they are sometimes at last

compelled

compelled to plug up the nostril with sponge. A plug of sponge of the shape of the nostril, & dusted with alum or acetate of lead is to be pushed into it will very generally succeed in checking the hemorrhage but it is a rule with me never to introduce a piece of sponge, without having a piece of string attached to it & hanging out of his mouth, so that if the sponge should escape down the throat, it may be withdrawn. The doctor then spoke of the bounds of the mouth, but spoke particularly of the salivary glands, the sub-maxillary, sublingual & the parotid, which supplied the mouth saliva. He then proceeded to mention the action of mercury on these glands & gums as an evidence that it produced its salivary effect denominated ptyalism. He wished to call attention to some facts that lay out of the common course of the operation of mercury. He said he had met with several cases, when instead of the mercury

mercury exerting its operations on the glands, the tongue became affected. He used to attend Eden Haddock who was subject to Colica Pictonum which disease never yielded untill he had undergone a mercurial salivation. He would be unable to speak for some time afterwards, his tongue was so swelled. —

A Black woman labouring under the itch, rubbed to mercurial Ointment, which affected her tongue, it was protruded out of her mouth 4 or 5 inches. She gradually recovered. —

In certain habits as in the cachectic, who have yellowness of countenance, accompanied with debility instead of mercury having its usual operation, the patient has a dry mouth and instead of the fetor which is peculiar fm. the mouth of those who are affected with mercury in the usual way, you will have a very offensive and cadaverous breath, a thickness & glossy cheek altogether constituting a

al dangerous condition. Lay it down as a rule when the patient has a dry mouth with sordes, a thick and a flabby cheek sphacelus is at hand, if not soon arrested. I have seen the whole side of the cheek and indeed both cheeks involved in this disease.

The Dr. here stated a case wh. he says with Dr. Griffitts -- It arose under the hands of a practitioner in Camden, some years back, who gave mercury to a child in remittent fever. The case was fatal! In this case there were the thickened flabby cheeks and dry mouth. Sphacelation commenced with a black spot as large as a dollar on the cheek not far fm the angle of the mouth. Dr. Rush reprehended the practice of giving mercury to young children so as to produce salivation, in the strongest terms. Even admitting that life sh. be preserved I can imagine that great deformity would be the result. The Dr. stated a case. A disease sometimes does occur, bearing a close resem-

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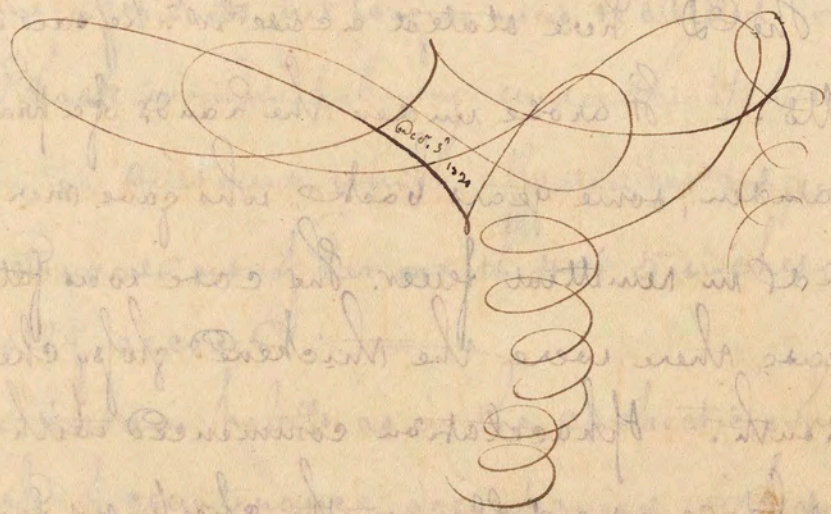
resemblance to that which I have described, in which no mercury has been exhibited. This form of disease has been my study for several years, & it my intention the next lecture to treat particularly of it. —

Nov. 11th. 1849



Lecture

Sphacelation of the cheeks in infancy.

The cases to which I allude so far as my observation has gone are to be met with in the lower walks of life, where the system of the children are impoverished by the use of improper aliment which is either deficient in quantity or quality.

My attention was pretty soon directed to this disease after I commenced practice in a poor family where I attended two children in Hooping cough. In the course of my attendance one of them was attacked with this disease, with the dry mouth, swelled & flabby cheek &c, which ultimately terminated in sphacelus and death. In this case the quantity of mercury that had been used was not great two doses only were given with a view of purging but several weeks elapsed after the last dose was given before the symptoms of sphacelation commenced, However the child died. Not long after this another child in the

same

same family was attacked, and I was enabled to see it in its early stage of the disease. The cheek was somewhat thick & flaby & upon examination on the inside of the mouth an ill conditioned ulcer on the side of the cheek was apparent. I immediately resorted to the liberal use of bark & by means of a swab, applied a stimulating wash to the diseased part. Happily for my little patient the disease was arrested in its course & it escaped with its life. After this I was called to see a case which I believed proved fatal, By Dr. Hewson. In this instance there was no reason to suspect that mercury had been exhibited at all Dr. Aaron Tucker on one occasion called upon me to attend with him in a case of a similar nature. On a late occasion I have had an opportunity of showing most of you the same disease in an infant labouring under hooping cough, this case as you all know was fatal, several doses of calomel had been exhibited but whether they had any

agency

agency in producing the disease I am unable to determine. But it is useful ~~to~~ satisfactory to know that instances ~~or~~ may ~~to~~ do arise wherein there is no reason to apprehend that any mercury has been given. I have seen this ill conditioned ulcer affect ~~not~~ only the cheek, but the tonsils also, two cases of the kind fell under my notice and both recovered. In the family of James Paul I once saw a servant girl affected with this disease, the cheek was thickened & glossy and an ulcer had formed on the inside of it. In this instance I put her upon the use of the bark & Huchams Tincture. To the ulcer I applied the foll.ᵍ wash.

Sulph: Zinc ℥j
Mel: Despum: ℥ß
Aqua flav: ℥iv ~~with~~

This is to be applied repeatedly to the ulcer in the mouth. In several instances I have resorted to this practice with the happiest results. Wherever you see a thick glossy

cheek

cheeks examine the inside of the mouth and see whether an ulcer is formed on the inside of the cheeks, Pour in the barks liberally & after through the day inject the mixture. Sometimes I have added tincture of myrrh to it with advantage. I have from experience considerable confidence in the use of these remedies.

Diseases of the Tonsil Glands

The tonsil glands are not unfrequently the seat of disease. In the first place they are the seat of that disease commonly called quinsy. They inflame and suppurate and the surgeon is called upon to relieve the patient from an extremely painful & somewhat dangerous disease. He finds the parts tumid, & fluctuating, he which he has no doubt in his mind that it contains pus. Hence an operation becomes necessary on the tonsil gland. So far as my experience this is generally effected with little difficulty. The best mode is to take a common sharp pointed bistoury & having its edge defended with a piece of thread to within ~~an~~ an inch from the point, push

push down the tongue with the handle of a spoon and push the point of the bistoury in the most projecting part of the gland. It is thus evacuated of pus & the patient in a short time is considerably relieved. The gland is sometimes so turnid, that pushes forwards the soft palate, & the only way to evacuate it is to puncture the velum. The tonsil glands are liable to swellings of a permanent character. You will not unfrequently be called to examine the tonsil when considerably enlarged, if this enlargement be not of long standing & if it be not very great & if not occurring in adults, I have sometimes relieved the patient by a very simple scarification, ~~with the instrument~~ I have already mentioned. Repeated scarifications sometimes removes the disease. But in young subjects it not unfrequently greatly enlarged even so much as to affect respiration, and if the patient takes a little cold the part swells & the symptoms become alarming. It then becomes an object to adopt some mode of relief. Two modes are

proposed

proposed by surgeons, the one is to cut off the gland by means of a knife, the other including it by a ligature. In young subjects I prefer the latter mode, it can be done with more safety, and I think has advantage over excision. The difficulty sometimes is considerable in consequence of the peculiar shape of the diseased tonsil. If the base of the tonsil be large & its apex small, any attempt to apply a ligature will be attended with difficulty. But sometimes the base is small and the apex large. in such a case it is easy to apply a ligature, the best mode of doing which is by means of a double canula. A portion of silver is projected far enough from it, to form a noose, this is to passed over the gland, by means of pliers, you draw the wire firmly upon the part so as to interrupt the circulation through it. I find an advantage in having a firm wire especially if the gland if the gland be disposed to conical. By means of a fine wire you can force it firmly over the base and fix

in the wire. It is not necessary that the wire should be left untill the gland should slough. In the course of 24 or 36 hours you may judge from the appearance of the gland that the circulation is retarded and the gland insensible & dead, then remove the wire and the slough away. Although from this enlargement no immediate danger is to be apprehended, yet inflam.n taking place, the part being near the trachea becomes a cause of considerable danger. These glands sometimes contain calculi in their follicles. Dr. Mitchell was in the habit of mentioning this disease. These calculi fator of the breath -- calculi forming in glandular bodies is a subject worthy of attention. I have observed that ulcers partaking of a scrophulous character are disposed on some occasions to form calculi. A young lady had a tumour on the cheek immediately over the parotid gland, which part of the gland was a wen or tumour it was difficult to tell at that time. several remedies were resorted to, she returned to the country

but

but was not relieved. She then returned to the city & came under my care. The tumour had suppurated & an a sinuous ulcer was formed, through which there was a discharge. I passed a probe into the sinus & came in contact with a firm resisting body. I then laid open the cavity & a considerable portion of calculous matter was extracted & the part healed kindly. On a late occasion a gentleman came under my care who had scrophulous tumours on his neck & upon a little examination I discovered calculi in the glands. I extracted several portions of calculous matter from one of them. A respectable old gentleman from Richmond consulted Dr. Physick and myself last summer, with an indurated tumour of the parotid gland. I suggested to Dr. Physick that they might contain calculi & he thought it not at all improbable. Pressure was directed to be made the part & if calculous matter were, it would soon be determined by its advancing to the surface &c. —

The

The sub-lingual gland is sometimes the seat of calculi of considerable size. Dr. Parke used to labour under disease of this part. Dr. Mitan took calculi from under his tongue. The sub-lingual glands are liable to inflam. & suppuration. When the sub-lingual gland is enlarged the tongue is pushed up against the roof of the mouth. If the existence of matter be ascertained, the tumour should be punctured in the usual way. Before I close the lecture I will call your attention to the parotid gland. (The doct. describes the situat. of the parotid gland & its duct. This duct in consequence of wounds on the cheek sometimes causes fistulous disease, an obstinate ulcer results. An operation has been proposed by Sir Astley Cooper. Dr. Pulen informed me that he saw a case at the London Hospital in which his mode proved simple and effectual. It consists in passing a seton through the cheek, untill there is a fair ulcerated opening formed, after this the seton is withdrawn & a piece of sticking plaister is placed over the fistulous opening externally.

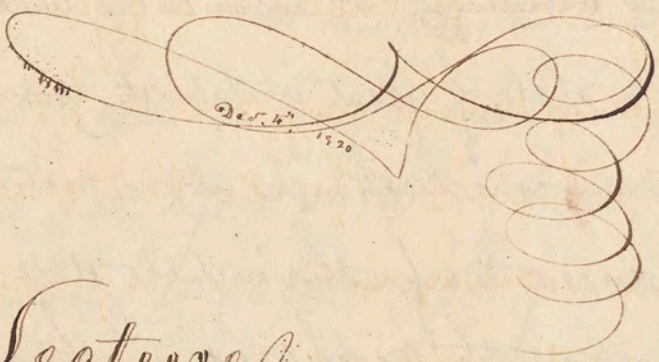
so

so as to allow the saliva to pass in the mouth. Thus the external opening is healed up. Surgeons occasionally speak of removing the parotid gland; but considering its ramifying nature it would be impossible to do it.

In removing tumors very near the parotid gland, it may be wounded. The Dr. here stated the case of a tumour, which occurred over the parotid gland, it was attempted to be removed by a surgeon, partly with a knife and partly with caustic, which was attended with much pain, because branches of the portio dura of the 7th pair of nerves were involved. The tumour was removed however & then came under the Drs. notice. There was considerable adhesion formed about the tumour in consequence of ulceration and cicatrization. With the assistance of Dr. Norton the Dr. happily effected its removal. The parotid gland was opening and saliva flowed out, it eventually healed up by the applicatn of caustic. Mr. Bell states that the extirpation of the parotid gland is impossible, that tumors may arise

supposed

supposed to be it, but are not surgeons suppose that they have removed the parotid gland, when nothing but the tumour is removed. — Novr. 14th. 1819.



Lectures

Strictures of the Oesophagus

When you take a view of the structure of the oesophagus you can easily understand that in common with other canals of the like structure it is liable to stricture. Strictures of the oesophagus are marked by difficulty in deglutition. In the early stage of this affection the patient may be disposed to refer it to wind meeting the bolus as it passes to the stomach. Experience, however, soon teaches the pat. the tube is so contracted that very small portions of food only can be swallowed at a time. He becomes

much

much disturbed during deglutition, efforts at which, are attended with a discharge of thickened mucous from the stomach by efforts, mid-way between coughing and vomiting. It commences with a sense of swing rising, a state of great irritability ensues accompanied with the mucous discharge above mentioned. I have been induced to refer this irritable state of the stomach to stricture in the oesophagus, in the same manner as strictures in the urethra are the cause of irritability in the bladder. In this last affection the patient has a frequent disposition to pass his urine & this frequency of effort seems to take place in consequence of strictures of the urethra, the analogy is very striking. Strictures in the oesophagus although tedious in their progress if not relieved become dangerous and may prove fatal. One of the first cases which came under my notice, was while I was a student with Dr. Mitter. A lady died under

under his care with stricture of the oesophagus. It seemed as if in her case, death took place for inanition. In her case the stricture scarcely admitted of the passage of a bougie. — A very distinguished gentleman of the bar, has been subject to dyspepsia and in the latter period of his life to stricture of the oesophagus. He seemed unwilling to submit to the operation of passing a bougie — he died. In the majority of instances this disease will be found relieved by the proper practice. I have derived great benefit in passing the bougie. A Bougie of considerable size, or one of the flexible tubes I have shown you answer very well. But exception to this rule will be found. I have on a former occasion told you that aneurismal tumours in the thorax are not unfrequently the cause of strictures. In such cases you can easily understand that no benefit can be derived from the bougie.

A case of stricture in the oesophagus fall under my

my care in the Alms House - which terminated fatally. The bougie had been passed once or twice by Dr. Dorsey. But we were not aware of the nature of the case till after death. I ascertained by dissect. that the stricture was not occasioned by the narrowing of the oesophagus, but from a quantity of scrophulous tubercles along the oesophagus. These had indurated and ulcerated and had formed a communication between the oesophagus and trachea, including about 1/3 of the latter tube and terminating at the bifurcat.n of the trachea. - I once called to see an old Lady, upon examining the symptoms, she appeared to be labouring under stricture of the oesophagus. I treated the case in the usual manner with a bougie, but in calling one day to pass the instrument, I very unexpectedly met with a resistance in the oesophagus. I passed my fingers in the throat and found a hard tumour, originating from the vertebra

vertebræ and pressing upon the œsophagus. I had not an opportunity of examining the œsophagus after death, but I have no doubt her death was occasioned by a bony tumour situated upon the vertebræ pressing in the direction I have stated. —

You know the larynx is extremely important to life, that it is made up of cartilages, muscles, ligaments &c. that the epiglottis covers the aperture through which air passes to and from the lungs, in every act of deglutition. You can understand if a closure of the larynx does not take place, we are liable not only to inconvenience, but danger. Small portions of food may get into the larynx, exciting cough and irritation. Dr. Mitchell used to state that he was once called to a young woman labouring under a set of extraordinary symptoms. In the act of deglutition if she took fluids in her mouth, she was obliged to throw her head back in order to swallow it. When she died the Dr. had an opportunity of examining

the

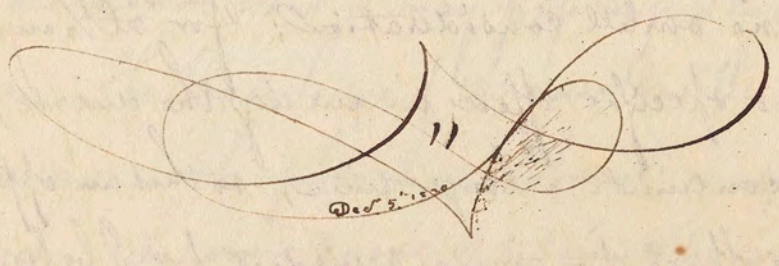
the state of the larynx. We found that the epiglottis was destroyed by a venereal ulcer, not long after this, the girl was suddenly deprived of life, in consequence of something getting into the trachea, producing spasm and suffocation, we may draw some practical inferences from these symptoms. The sudden throwing back of the head only indicates that the patient makes an unusual effort to avoid impending danger. In order to give an impetus to the substance intended to be swallowed that it may pass rapidly over the glottis. The knowledge of this case has led me to some reflections on the phenomena observed in spasmodic diseases. In some cases of tetanus & hydrophobia there is a great difficulty in deglutition. Now I believe that the dread water in hydrophobia & in some other spasmodic diseases proceeds from no other cause, than a consciousness of imminent danger, the spasm of the part prevents the epiglottis from closing the

glottis & excites in the patient those unusual efforts above mentioned. The Dr. mentioned a case of hydrophobia wh. came under his own observation in Market Street, where the symptoms above mentioned were remarkably displayed. By dissection it appeared that there had been inflamn. at the top of the larynx & a thickening of the parts, producing no doubt a derangement in that exact coaptation in the functions of the parts. Hence Dr. Physick's proposal of opening the trachea in hydrophobia is certainly to no small consideration; for although it produces no specific effect in curing the disease, life may be continued a longer time, so that an opportunity would be offered for giving remedies, for I believe that patients die frequently of spasm in the rima glottidis. With regard to performing tracheotomy in croup. I have never seen it executed but in one instance, it was performed in this city without success. For further information I will refer you to Cheyne. He notices

the

the proposal to perform tracheotomy & he gives it as his opinion that no advantage can be expected from practice. He says that when the disease arises to that state which demands an operation effusion has taken place. Even if you should open the trachea & remove the offending cause there, again in the bronchia you will be inundated by fresh portions of fluids that render the operation abortive.

Nov. 10th 1819.



Lectures.

When speaking of strictures of the asophagus I omitted to enter into a consideration of foreign substances that sometimes get into the pharnyx and asophagus. This is a branch of surgical practice to which you may be repeatedly called. It is no uncommon thing, when a person is eating fish for instance, to get a fish bone lodged in the throat. or, sometimes in consequence of the filthy practice of making the mouth a pin cushion, pins slip down & generally lodge on one side in the neighborhood of the lateral half arches. These can readily be extracted, by depressing the tongue with the handle of a spoon, by means of forceps you may generally get hold of the offending body and remove it.

We are sometimes called upon to act in cases wh are attended with rather more hazard. In order to illustrate my meaning I will state a case. I was once called to a child who had swallowed a cent. upon depressing the tongue I perceived the cent

lying

lying with its edge directly in front of the epiglottis.

My anxiety for the child was truly great. He was not old enough to make himself sensible to aid me in relieving him fr. impending danger, and I feared the cent might change its situation and slip into the larynx.

By means of a temporary blunt hook into which I converted a common director, I was enabled by one happy motion of the hand to draw it out.

I once had a young woman under my care whose case was similar to that I have just mentioned. In her case the cent passed out of view in the pharynx, but in such a situation that the finger could act.

The parts were excited by the action of the finger and in the act of vomiting the cent was discharged.

It is not uncommon for bones to lodge in the oesophagus & subject the patient to considerable inconvenience. In instance wh. came under my notice, part of a chicken bone which a female was eating slipped into the oesophagus.

To

To have used an instrument called a probang and slipped it down I considered a hazardous practice - In that instance I resorted to emetics which are generally by Dr. Physick in these cases. The emetic acted most happily & the bone was discharged. In many of these cases the emetic has great advantages over the probang. For my own part I have rarely used it. I lately had a case in which there was a rapidity in acting speedily. One of my patients swallowed a chicken bone, and presented himself for me to extract it. By means of these delicate formed forceps* in making a few efforts the bone fell into the chops of the forceps & was easily withdrawn. - In case you should fail with an emetic it is best to be provided with several instruments which will be found useful. A flexible metallic tube containing concealed forceps will be found useful. (you can easily see that such a pair of forceps may succeed in getting hold of the offending body. By opening it, it presents

presents a pair of tweezers - and by withdrawing the handle the body will be in its grasp.

It occasionally happens that foreign bodies in the oesophagus become a source of danger to the patient & there is a necessity for instantaneous relief. Even the time required for the operation of an emetic is too long for such cases. The danger is caused by the size of the body which if large, presses upon the trachea & has induced suffocation before extraction could be effected. Happily such cases are rare and I cannot speak of many in my own experience. But one case came under my notice this summer which made a pretty approach to the kind of which I have spoken. A boy in attempting to swallow a peach stone with a portion of the pulp adhering to it, it was interrupted in the oesophagus. He was placed in a hazardous condition, his labouring was laborious caused by pressure on the trachea &c. I had determined in the 1st place to resort to an emetic & while the

the messenger was dispatched for it, I determined to pass my finger down the throat as in the case of the woman above mentioned. The stone was so situated that it was difficult to get an instrument to pass beyond it, but happily for the boy, this act of irritation by the finger was sufficient to excite the stomach to throw up its contents together with the peach stone. Dr. Wistar used to relate a case which came under the notice of Dr. Shippen. The Dr. was one day travelling on the ridge road when he saw a carter almost in a state of suffocation. He ascertained that a portion of pork had lodged in his gullet & brought on a dangerous condition. Dr. Shippen perceiving it necessary to act promptly tore a splinter from the fence & made it a temporary rough probang with which he pushed the mass of pork into the mans stomach.

So much, then for foreign substances in the pharynx and oesophagus. But it is necessary for me to call your attention to foreign matters in contiguous parts where the

the danger is not at all diminished, and that is foreign bodies in the larynx. In the common act of deglutition when a crumb of bread or a little water slips into the glottis the irritation produces a fit of coughing by which the matter is sometimes thrown out. But this is not always the case. In taking a view of the larynx you will be struck with the ventricles of morgagni. It certainly does happen that foreign may pass in this situation and prove a source of disease & in some instances speedy death by exciting spasm of the parts. It is my intention to state to you some cases which came under my observation.

Some years ago there lived in this city a gentleman who was subject to violent cough attended with fever. He was in the habit of taking opiates at night to relieve it and his health considerably declined. In the act of ~~deglutition~~ coughing one night at going to bed something unusual was coughed up which was found on examination to be a small portion pine top. This

This circumstance explained the whole case, When travelling in the southern states in the spring of the year, he was in the habit of chewing pine. He recollected that a portion had once taken a wrong direction and lodged in his trachea. It excited a great deal of uneasiness, and cough. at the time which gradually subsided. However again ~~subsided~~ recurred. after the offending cause was discharged, his cough left him and his health was reinstated.

My sister was subject to cough of a peculiar kind accompanied by spasm & uneasiness — She referred it to a foreign body that accidently slipped in the trachea.

After this circumstance Phthisis Pulmonalis took place and she died ~~with~~ this disease. But in the act of coughing one day the foreign substance was thrown up, after took place she was relieved from those violent symptoms, but finally sunk under phthisis pulmonalis — Dr. Rush had a son who was afflicted with a violent cough. One day the child threw up a small piece of silver which revealed the

the nature of the case &c. In this city a few years ago one of the children of a family which I attended swallowed a cherry stone and it was presumed that it slipped into the larynx. It appears that from the time it happened until the death of the child which took place in abt. 40 hours after. – there was a great difficulty of breathing at times considerable spasms was excited, yet not sufficient to excite much alarm in the family – Some domestic remedies were used by the family & a medical gentleman who was sent for gave some advice. But it so happened that when Dr. Mistar & myself had arrived the child was dead. We had no doubt whatever that the proximate cause of death was spasm of the larynx produced by the cherry stone lodging there. We were so well convinced of the fact that there was no examination after death. We were further induced not to examine the body after death from the circumstance that if the cherry stone were found in the larynx it would

would be a source of uneasiness to the parents.
The winter before last an interesting case of this kind came under my notice. The child of Mr of this city playing with coffee berries some of which she had in her mouth, was suddenly seized with violent coughing accompanied with spasms &c. A variety of practice was resorted to. Emetics afforded no relief. There was steady fever, and she became emaciated. One day during an effort at coughing, the coffee was discharged. She appeared to be getting better; afterwards however, she again threw up another portion. I hardly felt justified to cut down to the offending cause and search for it. It was ultimately discharged. —

A young woman was brought to me this summer with symptoms analogous to the case I have just mentioned. She received into her mouth through accident a prickly bun, violent coughing & difficulty of breathing was excited together with some loss of voice. ~~In that~~

Condition

condition I saw her, the physicians of the place had given her an emetic, of which I approved, and directed its repetition. Happily for the young woman in the act of sneezing the lens was discharged. You know that sneezing consists in a sudden & violent expiration through the trachea. Emetics are no doubt serviceable in relaxing the parts, but when we take into view the efficacy of sneezing and the rapidity with which the offending cause would be likely to be expelled from the trachea & , would obviously suggest themselves as remedies well adapted for such occasions, & I shall resort to them if a proper occasion should again offer itself &c. — Nov. 21st. 1819

Dec. 5th 1820

Thou steal'st upon my heart, as steals
A shadow on the plain
And my heart darkens, yet it feels
A saddening joy, not pain
Sadness to think, a World of Woe,
For such a spirit is spread around
And joy in such a World, to know,
A spirit so heavenly is found
A Cherub for a moment given
To teach weak man what Beings worth
Ever to keep his thoughts on heaven
Yet smooth the chains that binds to earth

He is not lost, but gone before to dwell,
Where we will see him as he is
On that ~~that~~ eternal shore — There
To embrace him in our arms, to part no more.
No more — No more
He is not lost, but gone to dwell, where angels
Have their home — He hath the ills of life escaped
For purer joys on high — There shall we see him
As he is, to part for nevermore —

Letters to be written

H. Tollickoffer - F. Brown

E. Trape - Mother

J. Trape D. Anderson

W. Robert Managers

Saw mill - Brick make - Carpenters. Umbrella makers

Tanners Curriers, Distillery -

Suit of clothes hat, stocking, boots, shoes, cravats

living in the city of philad.

Feby 1824

Your letter by Mr. Bartz came safe to hand, and right glad was I to hear from you, & particularly that dear the children were well. I hope mother, and Ann, & the rest of you will not make yourselves unhappy on my account for I assure you that I am as comfortably circumstanced as it regards living &c. as any person here who does not keep house, & particularly my health is most excellent, having a keen appetite, and assuredly one must have one to stomach the dishes which we sometimes have. you enquire "what is to be done" respecting the salary from the Medical Society. I have gave Mr. B. Brown an order on Mr. J. F. Mitchel who was the treasurer prov. temporare before I left Philad.^a who promised to accept it when due and pay the amount. —

I wrote by the schooner 4th. of July bound for Baltimore via St. Bartz but was then but a few days in Caracas and could not speak so fully then as I can now upon the prospects which there are for Practice and an apothecary store &c. — I have been busily engaged in ascertaining endeavouring to the charges of house rent, living &c. and I think that we could support our family with a little more than what it would cost us in Philad.^a and perhaps not so much if you were to do as in here as at home, but Washing ironing & &c. wages is done by washerwomen along the river side and at their own homes at about 75 Cents p.^r dozen. It is the opinion of all my friends that an apothecary shop would do extremely well, particularly Mr Alderson & Mr Lowry (the latter is the american consul and one of my very best friends at whose house I reside in Caracas free of charge saying that he considers my services to his family an equivalent) he I say thinks that we would make a competency in a few years, by carrying

on a Dung Hole upon the Phil.a fashion, but I am not quite so sanguine as he is, there are a number of Shops here of ~~that description~~ but miserably conducted. As it regards my practice I think the prospect is very flattering I have been here but about 20 days and in that time I have booked upwards of 200 Dollars of which I presume I will get $150. it is confined chiefly to Europeans & Americans as yet, but really it is laborious work, having crossed the mountains of Caracas 38 times within that period to visit patients, at Laguayra (the Seaport) 16 miles dist the common price for a visit to it is 100$ and upwards, I need not expect to get more than a 4th of that sum. There is a great outcry here as well as in Phil.a about the scarcity of money but I am of opinion notwithstanding that there are glorious opportunities for enterprising men, yet I would be very careful not to encourage any of my friends, for every thing is so totally diff.t from what it is in the United States that they would upon their arrival become discouraged, at when they discovered the diff.s they would have to encounter, but when once overcame most every branch of Mechanical trade, would do exceedingly well is my humble opinion

My what do you say if you sell all the furniture ~~keep only~~ excepting a few things that which is good or buy enough merely for a small parlour an office, & bed room &c, however I enclose a list of what will be indispensible in an humble way) and come out here with all the children I include my Thomas by all means, Edward, and black Lydia as a servant she will be an excellent help, for you cannot depend upon servants here.

Tell Edward not to be discouraged for in South America there is plenty of Elbow room and if I am successfull he shall not be a loser by it.

My plan is that you should sell the stock in the Schuylkill navigation company or transfer the power of attorney to Henry Tollick offer to do it for you, whom I ~~will~~ hope would be

be willing to act as my agent in the business of selling it, and appropriating it as I would direct for which he could take his commissions I intend writing to him in order that he ~~might~~ may purchase medicines &c. consult with my Brother Thomas about the shop which I propose having sent out here as soon as possible — Brother Thomas making the fixtures &c. ready to be put up here — My mind has been a good deal exercised, upon the subject of returning ~~out~~ in order to make my final arrangements ~~at home~~ but, Mr. Alderson, Mr. Alderson, Mr. Lowry, Mr. Dallet (whose family are in Philad.a & are coming out as soon as possible) all say that it would be a very imprudent step, saying the impression in my favour at present here is great and if I left it, there would be danger of another superceding me before my return, also stating that my business could be done by an agent in Philad.a: so I think if you can make up your mind to come, ~~without my company~~ to this country, you had better begin to make immediate preparation to sail, with every necessary article of clothing, Furniture (not much, as it is very expensive transporting it across the mountain) ~~but~~ ~~plenty~~ in the Meta, Capt.n Myers, she will sail from Laguayra upon the 1st of March for Philad.a and will it is said remain in Philad.a only about a week, if you can get ready in time for her — Since I commenced writing I have been conversing with Mr Dallet, respecting our families & the difficulties attending getting them out here, if he goes which I think he will, for his family I would advise in the strongest manner possible, that you should accompany him with his family, because you may place the greatest confidence in what he says, and his honour, he proposes taking a whole cabin and finding every necessary for voyage and dividing the expences

between us, in proportion to the number of each family more or less
Mr Allat will be able to give you some idea of my prospects, of the
country, people, climate, expence of living &c, having been here
much longer than I have been, I would wish you to understand
that it would not be advisable for you or any of the family to come
without the proposed arrangement could be made respecting the sale
of our stock in the Ch. Comp. and the fitting out of an apothecary
shop for here, this place, if it should be effected we could, I think
live as happily together here as in any place, the climate exceeding
any thing you can imagine and the country surrounding caracas
being most magnificiently grand & sublime, as it regards society there will
be no difficulty you can make choice, if it is desired from almost every nation
there being English, Irish, & American ladies from among whom
I say you may make a selection. —

Poor mother and Ann how I do feel for them, what will they do
without me, yet the thought of living to be a poor old man with
a number of children around me, in Phila. not able enough to give
them such an education as would qualify them for good society, is
enough to induce me to make any sacrifice for the present, in hopes
that I would be able to return with a competancy in a few years to spend
the remainder of our days in peaceful retirement either in the City
or Country with relatives and friends, I would be glad if Brother
Thomas, Mr. Payne, Mother, & Ann were all to come, I know they
could get work at the carpenter trade, immediately, Mr. Lowry
the consul would employ one or two hands Mr. Alderson is wanting
the wages are about 7 or 8 $ p. week for black carpenters, perhaps
but Mother & Ann had better waite, untill we get fixed when
we can send for them, in order that they pay us a visit of
6 months or a year or as long as they please, for really what

it is ~~the~~ a voyage of 12 or 14 days in a comfortable cabin in a proper season of the year upon the Ocean it is I assure delightful which you may likewise acquaint Ber & Ann that is our intention so to do. — Yrs. ~~Respectfully~~

My quarter's salary will be up upon the 1st. of April, I hope the managers will make no difficulty about paying it, dont forget I pr. I ds, to mention to Dr. Pifter my request for a Testimonial of good character while in the Institution fr. the managers of the same inclosed you will have my resignation as apothecary to the Institution, which you can lay before them at the meeting preceding your determination of coming out to me with the Dollars if not you can safe present it, but keep it as long as you can or until I hear fr. you, particularly if the Drugs are not out, for if they are not, I will be very sorry — for ~~if cannot get them without I go~~

1 Letter to Annie
1 Do Rosebler
1 Do May
1 Do Kate
1 Do Pamela
1 Do — Ada Dilr
1 Do Ada Blar
1 Do Miss Snyder
1 Do May Apple
1 Do M Green
1 Do Anna Thomas

Let others sing thy praise in Song
Or speak thy praise abroad
United Charms to thee belong
In virtues footsteps trod —
So let them sing thy praise
And let me tell them all

My lovely girl with other lays
Can now excell them all —
Come heavenly muse unto thy aid
An earthly angel praise
Record her many virtues staid
The loveliest of her days —
Here let my heart, feel all I say
Yes, now, forever and for aye —

1858 — Thoughts on the Death of Daniel Hickthorn Senior, at Lewistown Pennᵃ 1858 —

For the Gazette

O, Grave, Where is thy Victory
O, Death, Where is thy Sting —

There is no Death, there is no Victory, there Is no Sting — There is no death, but ignorance There is no victory, but Superstition, there is No sting but Fear — True, the Physical Form, of a Beloved husband, and affectionate Father, has been removed from our midst, but this is not Death — tis but a Change — Every thing in the Universe changes — Tis but the Separation of the Spirit, from its house of Clay — The former, with its new born spiritual Body, joined its kindred Spirits, who were waiting with Crowns upon their foreheads, and Harps within their hands, to Waft his freed Spirit, to mansions not made with hands Eternal in the Heavens — Yes, he lives on, The latter changes, from its ultimate, to its

Elementary Principles — We should not mourn, tis a Natural law, instituted by the Father, for our good, tis but a release from the ills of flesh, the old and Worn out Coat is thrown off, — Our husband our Father, our Friend lives on, has passed home to his home, but by the same natural law, that he goes, he can return, and knowing he loved those he left, behind him, it would not be heaven, could he not return, and in our calm, and passive moments, such moments as link heaven and earth together, he will impress us, with his happy thoughts, of a reunion thoughts, thoughts that Will happyfy the heart, and smooth the rugged pathway of life, this will be his experience, his cheer & his comfort —

The great procession of the Wise departed
In solemn vision glorified our sight
Though all who live, were old & Broken hearted
Youth, love, hope, would change their sight —
To freshest morn, with Sun illumined brow —
Could they behold, and live as I do now —

Oh, Earth, Oh, time, Oh, man, & Woman ye,
Shall from your Wintry dying, freshly rise,
Death's hungry heart, that like the moaning Sea,
~~To swallow up loves Argosy~~
The freight of ship wreck'd life, with food supplies
Cries from its hollow depths, No more, No more,
Death sits calm browed, upon the snow white shore
In love with immortality whose Breast,
Pillows its form, to its eternal rest —
Now Death is pillowed, on the lap of life,
And dies in happy dreams. — There is no deep,
Hungry and dark, with agonizing strife
To swallow up lifes, Argosy, and sweep
All the great past, into its sunless caves —
God smites the Tomb, and saith. — Ye hollow graves
So still and secret, ope your lips and tell,
The Nations that thy Children, do not dwell
Nor fade, Nor crumble, in your drear Abyss
But share the vast, dominions of my Bliss —

See over leaf

God's heaven's to Earth have spoken, in the glow
of the new Era's dawning, it is sweet,
To wake and see dull night, from nature go
The Cycle of the ~~Ages~~ ages, shines complete
Man came from God, he goes to Him again
From Him came down; to him aspires the flame
The friendly Angels, ope loves Eden door
Man enters in — departs not evermore —

The Seers, and Saints, of all the Centuries past
Have set their seal, unto the sacred page —
That images sweet, peace and promise vast,
Heavens Beauty, and the new delivering age
Hark! Music sweet, from yon immortal train
They Sing, We hoped, loved, labored, not in Vain

Hear me thou lovely Maiden fair
And by my Counsels stand
To keep them all, with out despair
That you may surely stand
I know that she who loves the Lord
Earth has its riches for her store
Do unto all, as you would wish
Unto yourself would like
Keep the commandments way one
Even foes & friends alike

How happy is the maiden fair
Around her fathers fire
To hear instruction from his lips
To every pure desire
In all his precepts to fulfill
Even parental love inspire
O Do this my lovely maiden fair
Unto your kind parents Beth desire
Keep all their good Commands
Ere you shall go before the judge to stand other lands

How charming are thy looks
A damsel rare and Bright
Reach me thy goodness & thy Worth
To make me thy delight
I know thy heart, how pure it is
Earth has no flower so fair as this
Delightful maid, thy charms are proof
Unto the rudest foe
Keep from bad Company aloof
Each hour, and day, and year

How lovely is thy voice, thou
Angel of delight — My very Being charmed
To see thy face divine —
Those eyes of thine, are like the diamonds
In the mine — Thy mind as pure, as
Ethereal light, so sweet, so harmonious.
Delight springs from thy Countenance
uniting heaven with earth — like stars
Kindling on earth those pure desires
Each on the altar of the human heart —

Delphin Ind^a May 13th 1859

My dear G — The voice of my Souls whisperings is inaudible to you, yet when this meets your eye, you will Echo back to me the thoughts that spring from my heart. — Weeks ago G — I heard that you were married, it was long ere I could Believe it, but now Conviction is mine, and stranger still, I can write to you — Oh! how I would scorn the thought that would make thy Soul seem poor, and cannot realize, that I do wrong in thus writing to you — Yet for your happiness, and her that must be so dear to you, this shall be my last. —

How happy you must be, and your Chosen one would be proud to know, what a jewel she has gained. did she but know how priceless was the Gem she has taken from me. — I may never know her only through you, and for your sake, will love her as I can. — Tell me G — what have you done with my letters, have you destroyed them, if not do so for my sake — My feelings have only been known to you — Long have I worn the mask of pride and none can read my hearts, hushed secrets — I have hidden well my Wound, which has been

too well concealed, too deeply felt — yet why did I ever bear to your scorn, my hearts despair. — Long, long, I clung with fond and desperate hope to you, and as you changed, I but loved more fondly. — Oh! how often have I twined my spirit arms around you, and in fancy, woo you to my quiet home. — I did but think in my foolish fondness, that my very will, though not expressed, would in time bring you to me, but now my hearts vain longings have perished, yet I bid you by the past, forget me not. — I have left remembrances with you that cannot fade, that will rise before you despite your effort to forget — They will tell you, how I have wept, and prayed for your happiness, not mine. — and if it be a mournful memory for some distant day, let it not cast one shadow of care upon your heart, already worn by pain — My sorrow is most sweet to me, and I now see it is the last gift from you, and cherish it with every Breath I draw, for thoughts of you come with it — G — let words be mine to night, words that will Banish all feelings of unkindness, towards me, from your heart — Mistake me not,

look upon me in Charity, and love me as you will — Go mark the hour when first we met, and with the recollections of the past, fresh before you, know that a stranger and unaccountable passion has been mine, and so pure that it seems, that angels have kept the flame still burning, and yet grows intenser for being so smothered, and so guarded, and now that all hope is over, of my ever being more than I am to you, knowing how destiny has again divided us — I have done my duty — your valuable gifts, I will preserve — the Book I will cherish for your sake — your warm and earnest letters, I have read all over, with many a Bitter tear, and sorrowing heart, and in my anguish Cry — It might have been, and as dear as they are to me, they are bound together, mine with yours tied together with the Blue ribbon, that your fingers so oft has prepared, and sealed forever with the stamps you gave me — The last you sent me that sealed my doom, I could not part with the rest, But never can I look upon them again — And now with my parting, I will tell you G — that I have submitted with resignation, to thy Will — and would implore you to forgive me all my Weaknesses — as I pray God to forgive my Sin

In loving you, not falsely, but too well —
With calm firm Courage, I will try and take
up the Burden of my life, and trust, that time
will yet be my restorer — My destiny ere
long too, may change, and with new duties,
and ties upon me, I will meet the fate that
is ordained for me, for as I live, I know my
utter helplessness of relinquishing the love you
gave me, which is riveted in my heart, by
Eternity's seal — This is my soul's Daguer-
reotype, take it, and study it well, and yet deem
me worthy to be your friend — M —

Since I have gone!

Since I have left, the Battle field
What pleasant hours I've had
And to those pleasures I will yield
Oh! ain't it quite too Bad!
Nothing But smiles, Caressing Wiles
My pathway does surround
I've Beaux a plenty, not very scanty
Since I've left the Battle Ground!

That haunted room, now so forlorn,
Its music ceased, for her who taught
Is snugly now at home!
And many hearts, that turned away
From that sad room, where music ceased to play!
Is sad, deserted and alone—

I feel your loss as well as mine
From him who mourns his loss—
But do not fine, I'll call that mine
And play for thee again—
Since I have gone from the Battle field
And reached my Blessed home
My mind's at ease, and I have found
And Calm as Moses's Tent—

And here I'll stay, and for you pray
With all my Music powers
I hope and pray, We'll see the day
And meet in bowry Bowers !!

!!! Obituary !

Died on Wednesday the 22nd day of Feby 1860 at her Fathers residence in Delphi Ind. Miss Jane A Merritt, aged years ! In the death of this young Lady, we see exemplified that true saying that Death loves a shining mark ! In all the Beauty, and vivacity of life, when the spring time of life is so Beautiful, when every object around us, so pure, such a Charm. It was then he threw his poisonous arrow, and smote our loved one to the Earth ! But say not Cruel Death, as some say ! for he only removed her from a World of sorrow & affliction to one of Joy, of peace, and delight ! Yes, she is not dead But removed ! It is said,

O, grave where is thy Victory,
O, Death, where is thy sting !

But there is no death, there is no Victory! there is no Sting! She whom we so much love on earth, is not dead, But has only changed her Position! Every thing in the Universe changes! But, in this case, tis but the seperation of the Spirit from its house of Clay! In her departure from this world of Sorrow, kindred spirits, were waiting to waft her freed spirit to Mansions, not made with hands, Eternal in the Heavens! We should not mourn, tis a natural law, instituted by the Father, for our good, tis but a release from the ills of flesh! We should not mourn, we should rather rejoice that she is now safely housed in heaven! Let me say to her friends & acquaintances Let me exclaim with the Poet and in the language of the sky, — Weep not for her!

She is an Angel now,
And walks the Sapphire Courts of Paradise!
Sin! Sorrow! suffering, all are wiped
From her Ethereal Brow,
And to her astonished Vision, now appear,
The Vistaed joys, of an Eternal Year!
Weep not for her!

Such are the Sentiments of a friend who esteemed her highly, while here on Earth, having an intuitive

Conviction within his own mind, that
she is now enjoying the smiles of him
who died, that she might live — Ah —
And that forever! —

Convection in the earth's atmosphere that
the rotation of the earth is from
the equator to the poles of the
earth. Hence the angular velocity of the
atmosphere

15.

Damned! Damned! Damned!
The World damns me, and damns itself
Society its own hell makes
It makes it poor, and steals its pelf
And robs itself, of what it takes
A wretch itself, it wretches ~~Bread~~ bread
A knave, by knavery it Bleeds
It sets its traps, and snares
And breeds, the pain, it Bears.

16.

Saint! Saint! Saint!
Call me a Bawd, and him a Saint
Should I have fallen but for him
Did he not first my honor taint
My morning Star of hope begrim
The of the two, which ~~of~~ our Best
Should on me all your censure rest
Twas his rascality
That brought this curse, on me

— . 13. —

Steal! Steal! Steal! —

Why should the man of Guilt go free,
And woman all the Burden Bear,
Why let him plunge the thorn in me
And steal the Rose, I could not spare
My Curse, the guilty wretch shall reach
And make him quick repentance preach
And make him pray like One,
Who from himself would run

— . 14. —

Go! Go! Go!

yes! go your way, I'll follow you
And thro your Cloaks, and Masks I see
Some the harm, that you could do
Tis done, but others need to be
Admonished ere its all too late
When they must share in my estate,
Take heed! for you may fall
Dont think your danger small

— 11. —

Tears! Tears! Tears! —
Now tell me who discards the knave
Who drowns a woman's life in tears
Who shrouds her, in a living grave
While yet she sees, and feels and hears
Does e'er society discard
Or cover Blame him very hard
Do Gentlemen approve him
Ladies refuse to love him —

— 12. —

Pains! Pains! Pains! —
But could they know the pain I feel
From daggers plunged, where wounds are worst
Where opened once, they never heal
They'd like a pent Volcano burst
And overwhelm him in his guilt
With vengeance, hot enough to Wilt
To roast him, red and Blue
Yea, scorch him, through and through

9.

Smile! Smile! Smile!

O yes, this man of God! can smile,
I've seen him smile, and raise his hat,
To ladies gay, in finest style
He one could smile on me like that.
And so he did, yes, what cost more,
Than time, or tears, can ever restore—
But we again, must meet,
Revenge, will then be sweet—

10.

Blame! Blame! Blame!

Who says, the artfs Bird's to blame,
When it a prey falls to the Snake
A Woman gets a vicious name
Gets sentence to a Burning lake
If once she's caught, within the snares,
Of human snakes, and Bulls and Bears
But wait God's justice knows
Thats sure, though fast, or slow—

— 7. —

See! See! See! —
I see, that Pious Priest, see through him
He drives to Church, his rich gilt Carriage
I know him well, — too well I know him,
He promised me his heart, and marriage
He left me for a richer One,
He left me ruined — damned — undone
My Baby, must bear his name,
His eye, is just the same

— 8. —

Wretch! Wretch! Wretch!
He passes me, as robbers pass,
The victims, of their Wickedness,
His solemn look, is all a farce
He's all clear Wolf, inside his drap
He lives in Luxury and Sin
With God side out, and Devil in,
Can one forgive a wretch
Who should a halter stretch.

—— . 5 . ——

Hate! Hate! Hate! —
I'm hated, I know, and I Hate,
How could I do less, if I would —
I'm sunk to the vilest estate —
Where nothing is truthful, or good,
My hatred, shall my wrongs outlive
My murderers, I cant forgive,
There's vengeance in my soul,
For whom my virtue stole,

—— . 6 . ——

Guilt! Guilt! Guilt! —
Guilty! Guilty! of what? just tell ~~me~~
of trusting one, who played the knave —
of being robbed, and sent to hell,
A victim, for its foulest grave;
Who says I'm not as good as you,
Who revel, in Fifth Avenue,
You drive your Coach & Four,
But I knew you well of yore —

— 3. —

Fire! Fire! Fire! —

There's hot fire, in my eye Balls red,
And hotter, in my Bleeding heart,
It rages in my acheing head,
It burns my Soul, in every part,
Who kindled this consuming flame
False hearted men, who shame the Name
Whose hearts, and lips, and eyes,
Expressions, are of lies —

— 4. —

Love! Love! Love! —

Twas, love, the purest, truest love,
That to a gay deceiver, bound me
Yea, bound me, past all power to move,
And held me, where a Devil found me
Found and ruined, as he meant to,
Left me, — then another went to —
Uncaring for the Cost,
Or who, was Saved! or lost —

282

The Prostitutes, Curse.

Hark, Hark, Hark!
Cursed! Cursed! God hear me speak,
My curse, upon deceitfull men,
My wrath upon their heads I wreak,
Ive, nursed it in my loathesome Den,
Till it is boiling flaming hot,
Red heating, melting every Spot,
They've lied me into Fire,
The fire of Hell's hot Mire—

— 2 —

Hear, Hear, Hear!
Hear my words! my red hot speech,
Right from a Soul, on Fire of Hell,
So low, that only God can reach,
And raise it up, to where it fell,
You heartless Crew, who pass me by,
With guilty face, and downcast eye,
I know you well, too well
As what you've done can tell—

Sentiments

I yet survive now musing other Song
Than that which early pleased my vacant years
Thinking how days and hours have pass'd along
Mark'd by much pleasure some, and some by tears

Wisely thou hast trod, the better path, and God
Shall bless thy labors, spirit pure, and just —
Nigh over the wrecks of time, shall live alone
Immortal as the heavens, and beauteous Bloom
To other Worlds, and realms beyond the Tomb —

On Shakespeare

O Sovereign master! at whose sole command
We start with terror, or with pity weep,
O! where is now, thy all creating Wand,
Burried ten thousand fathoms in the deep —
The staff is broke, the powerful spell is fled
And never earthly guest, shall in thy circle tread

Yet let my bosom, whilst, with life it beat,
Breathe a kind prayer, for all on Earth, I love —

Carry thy faith to its deductions, those
Who payest at matters shrine, thy fearful vow
Blind worshiper, adoring blackest night —

Were man the Burning pit,
And his interior hell, the Infinite
Creator not the lips would stand therein,
With still, sweet music speaking through the din,
Of all tumultuous passions, till the sea
Of the heart's madness and its agony,
Brightened beneath the footprints of his love,
Grew calm, reflecting heavens of Bliss above —
In plainer language, doing all things well —

One God shall dwell in every breast,
And rule in every heart
And angel Nations of the Blest
Shall never more depart —

And every darkened spirit now
Decended into Crime,
In that high heaven, adoring Bow
With angel-form sublime —

8—

Say'st thou that Man, we cheat, deride & flatter
Thus guileful seeking to enslave his Mind?
Say on! But answer first, "What end hath matter
Is it a substance, that doth spirit Bind—

9—

Was matter before all? Did matter make
God, men, and angels? Is it a great Snake,
Crushing all souls, within its Iron Span?
Did it the Worlds, the skies, Creation, Plan?
Sofsing out Spheres, like foam-bells, on the Sea,
Throwing up water-spouts of Deity,
Speaking in language, weaving periods, times,
Angels, Angelic-heavens, and Poet rymes,
Creating Man, then making him a Cover?—
Is Matter an Iron wrench to screw the Cover,
Of Death, upon a Coffined Universe?
In one Word, Positive, or Negative?
Doth matter motion take, or motion give?
Make matter positive to spirit then,
God, heaven, love, wisdom, souls of living Men
Are the Blind vassals, of its Blind caprice,
Its Iron hand contracts, and all things, cease—

From outward shadows, of a pure Ideal,
Fashioned from heaven within man's inner thought,
Man is himself, the actual and real,
And Nature, but a picture-World, not wrought

4

To image forth in space, the times & numbers,
Of loves, and Wisdoms, that within him lie
The worlds and Spheres, are but the antechambers
But Man, the temple of Divinity —

5

Forms of use to man, were all created,
All heavens, and Earths, are chords, in one bright Lyre
Which man himself, the holy, noble fated,
Shall sweep with fingers of harmonious fire —

6

Earth, air, and Ocean, planets high in Ether,
Suns, and Sunheavens, are but the Mighty keys,
In one great organ. — Man himself forever,
Controls with spirit-will their harmonies. —

7

Sayst thou, oh, mortal man, these are but fancies
Sayst thou, the greater, subjugates the less,
Call'st thou our angel-teachings, bright romances
The musings of a Spirits Idleness —

Like the faint, half-uttered "Yes"
Of a Maiden fair, outbreathing,
Her deep Being's tenderness,
When the Bashful lover kneeling
Looking up in her dear eyes,
Hears the murmured accent stealing
Like a voice from Paradise —

— — — — — — — — — — — —

All things in heaven, and planets pure, are Symbols
Of forms of love and truth, within the Breast,
And though the type its antetype resembles,
yet still the form within the soul is best —

2

All things that God hath made are grand & glorious
According to the meaning they suggest,
White thoughted Spirits, o'er decay victorious,
Risen through perfect love, into their rest —

3

Of Weariless existence, in the golden,
Spheres of Eternity, thou seest afar,
By thy interior sense, of sight beholden
Each the great truth, all living things that are,

Like a charmed Maid
That sleep o'ercame,
Of old thy desart lies,
But shall Wake,
To life again,
Like Eve in Paradise —
And sit upon,
An Ivory throne,
While all celestial flowers
By angels thrown
Through heavens blue dome
Become terrestrial Bowers. —

— — — — — — — — — —

There is from heaven, a higher law, descending
It hath no stain, no flaw, all men befriending,
It lifts the lowly, and abases none,
All families of Earth become,
Like flowers in one garden, beautified
From one pure source —

— Drinking sweet life from one pure Mother's breast

Sentences

Heart thrills to heart, through all the wide Domain of heavenly life. All angels form a Chain, that in God's burning throne begins & winds, down to the lowest plains of earthly minds. Heaven is the Poetry of Love. To Bliss, to act For others in forgetfulness, of seperate self, is Every angels Bliss—— Angelic life, in heaven Consists in this.————

I see an Angel's face, Rose-veined, sun-tinted, white as any Pearl; I see her form, tis a sweet angel girl, veiled in a robe, that like the Golden fleece, of sheep that pasture in the Sun, folds her, as in a floating mist of gossamer.— Fair as the Prophets vision of sweet peace from the pure heaven life, beautifully outshining, She stands, and now her graceful head inclining, and Preluding upon an instrument, whose chords, are silver Fire of light, o'er bent, by sculptured wreaths of Crysopras She sings, and her heart vibrates, chording with the Strings, of that sweet instrument that seems to be Endued itself with Immortality——

Sentiments

Sit On thy Orb, and thy Cloathe thyself with
Joy, Love shall be thy Beatifice imploy —

His Spirit soothes me, into dreamless rest —

Like faces of angels, shine through clouds of fragrance
Like winged souls, they float amid the air.
Warbling their luv Songs, in harmonious tune —

The Maniac in his Cell,
Shall wake, with heavenly
Influence, gently poured, through the parched Sands
Of his discordant form.
The Booming peals of
The dread thunder-storm of madness, and the
Lightning Bolts that strike his quivering heart,
Be ended, like the end of Death, in life and
Joy serene —

The Dungeons, that Mankind, hath reared in guilt
Shall open widely, and the angel train,
Smite from each fettered limb, the Iron Chain —

All our thoughts are harmonics, Breathed from Loves deep hidden heart —

A damsel Bright, of whom I write
Demands my noblest song,
Even now my heart, it doth impart
Love — pure, and true & strong —
Ah! can it be, that I shall see
In her abode, and home
Dove like and Mild, she's heavens Child
Ere ~~o'er~~ this World, I roam —

Down on ~~Kentucky's~~ Ohio's Bank she dwells,
In sweet ~~Augusta~~ ~~Lane~~ ~~dwelling place~~ Town City
Let me but see, and I shall be,
So much enchanted, ~~and truly haunted~~ happy,
Ere I depart, ~~with Broken heart,~~ ~~for evermore~~ —
~~and my poor heart~~ — A pity —
from this cold earth, o what

Acrostic on Miss Adelaide Dilse—

A Damsel Bright, of whom I Write,
Demands my noblest Song,
Even now my heart it doth indite
Love, pure, and clear, and strong.
Ah, can it be that one so fair
I into love should fall,
Deserving of my utmost care,
Even her, my all in all.

Descend thou angel form above
In my poor heart to ~~write~~ dwell
Loves only theme ~~that theme~~ above
So lovely in its forms no tongue can tell
Ease my poor heart from all its faine, for her I do adore

I continue

Then peace would dwell, in every heart
And light, in every eye,
Then never more, above a door,
A Sheriff's flag would fly —

There's an Infinite Mind, that all mind inspires
There's an Infinite heart, that man's Bosom fires,
There's an Infinite Breath, from the infinite Soul,
Inflowing through all, and beyond Control.
There's an Infinite sphere, in which all things lie
It encircles all skies — tis the parent sky —
There's an Infinite Presence everywhere,
And it beats like a pulse, in each globe of air
There's an infinite Will, & an Infinite cause
And it twines throughout Natures harmonic laws.

God is in all things, yet over all,
Else Creation, a Corpse, and a Pall —
God is in all, else is all a Clod —

Ups & Downs

This World is past a doubt the Best,
Of any known, as yet,
And would be better, still by far,
If, no one got in debt —

2

A man could seek his couch at night
In happy calm Content,
And have the secret on his lips,
I owe no man a Cent —

3

A Lady in a homespun dress,
Could wear a smiling face,
With no rebuke, arising from,
Unpaid for, silks, or, Lace —

4

She would not go, upon the Streets,
In borrow'd plumes to shine,
And have some Creditor remark,
Those feathers, all are mine —

Pope's Universal Prayer.

1

Let not this Weak, unknowing hand,
Presume thy Bolts to throw,
And deal Damnation round the land
On each I judge my foe.

2

Can Sins of moment claim the rod,
Of worlasting fire,
And that offend, great Natures God,
Which Nature's self inspire's

3

If I am right, Oh, teach my heart,
Still in the right to stay,
If I am wrong, — thy grace impart,
To find the Better way.

Collection of Sentences

The heart of a young girl, is like a nest, wher the little swallow chirps, shews its head, tries its wings and watches its favorite moment to fly —

Woman's eye appears more beautiful, when it glances through a tear, as the light of a Star, seems more Brilliant, when it sparkles on a Wave —

1

The smiles & tears, of Childhoods years,
The words of love then spoken,
The eyes that shone, now dimmed & gone
The Cheerful hearts now Broken

2

Thus in the Stilly night,
Ere Slumber's Chains has bound me,
Sad memory brings the light,
Of other days around me —

While speaking of myself, I do not do it in
a Bragadocia Way, but state the truth as I
understand it, and I have often been surprised
to hear men say no, to the most common Questions
put to them concerning things of this World, even
the most trifling things, which no man ought
to be ignorant — I have often been astonished to hear
men express their ignorance of things that surrounded
them in the Common Walks of lifes, yet to hear the
talk you would think they knew every thing —
But after looking around me, I find that the
most ignorant of men, wish to be thought the most
enlightened, But there is a knowledge that is power
and that of a great degree, inasmuch as to give
them advantages, which the uneducated cannot
nor can enjoy, therefore I claim this power, that
few, very few possess, for I contend, that it is
an innate power of the Soul, that every one
is not capable to attain unto, only those who
are Constitutionally formed, in Body and in
mind, therefore it is only the few, who are
the knowledgeable Characters

Covered with wheat growing, now the same
Fields are Covered with beautiful Brick houses
I also certify that I am the Best reader, Best
Speller, the Best Composer, the best writer of my
age in the County, I have read the old and
New Testiment oftner, understand their
Contents, the spiritual meaning, and their
Bearing on the Destiny of the human family
than any other man in this County, Preachers
Not excepted. In addition to all this
I also certify, that I have the greatest
Reverence for the Deity, while in the house
of God, while his Word is expounded, than
any member Belonging to the Congregation
although I dont Belong to any particular
Sect, or Creed, I speak this Conscientiously
I have every respect for a true Christian,
But I despise a hypocrite in my heart —
I make no pretention to goodness whatever
yet I love and regard that man who is in
Possession of that heavenly Principle
Goodness of heart and loves his God

Certificate

This is to certify, that I George Green Senr
Esquire of Pennsylvania — Is the Bestread
Man in the County of Carroll, state of Indiana
That I have a more thorough knowledge of human
Nature, and the World, and things in general
Than any man in the Boundaries of the County
Aforesaid — That I have a general knowledge
Of the events of the World from the time that
General Washington, was President of the
United States, and all the Presidents that has
Been since the Revolutionary War, that I have
Seen Genl Washington several times, both in his
Carriage, and on horse Back, and I have
Seen several of the Presidents, and was at the
City of Washington when it was laid out,
That I was born in the City of Philadelphia
And lived there when there was only Forty
Thousand inhabitants, and during my life
time it has increased to Seven hundred
Thousand " and where I saw wheat fields

hydatids &c. - may be a cause, if hard and schirrus may require opening of the head. —

Contraction of the vagina fm. cicatrix arising fm. ulcers may in some cases require incision. —

In cases of difficulty the woman may rise & change her posture - particularly where the head retracts after each pain - Where the child is dead and swells a napkin may be wrapped round the neck and head pulled to aft. expulsion - Blunt hook may here be used with propriety. —

Impaction of the head - where it comes down with its longest diameter to the shortest of the pelvis - Can be locked but in two points - In these cases after applying the forceps raise the head before you attempt to bring it down - The arrest occurs in the inferior strait - Head does not often remain in this situation long - Long pressure of head on the sacrum may open a passage into the rectum - this supposed by the ignorant to arise fm. instruments

the neck of the child it has been recommended to pull it over the shoulders — where this cannot be done and the head is only delivered, divide the cord after passing two ligatures round it.

Rigidity of the os uteri — may be occasioned by frequent examinations &c. bleed largely — and an enema — rigidity of the soft parts — never to be dilated by the hand — remedies as before — os coccygis seldom a cause — oblique position of the uterus so considered by the French — waters of the amnion may be to profuse and vice versa

Causes of lingr. labour — I irregular weak action of uterus II Rigidity of the soft parts III. Disproportion of the head and pelvis IV diseases of the soft parts — The first has already been treated of — The second occurs frequently in Europe, seldom in this country where it exists in a slight degree the head may be moulded so as to pass through, in great distortion projection of the sacrum easily felt — to be very guarded in the employment of instruments in these cases — Differing causes after using instruments 1st Long duration of labour 2. Head remains immoveable not-withstanding regular pains — 3 entire suspension of labour pains, 4th. head large and opifice — The latter, in common cases Dr: Denman says may be reduced one third in size — May be enlarged by disease as hydrocephalus &c. — in these cases ~~may~~ head is to be punctured by the crotched.

Presentations of face, or one or both arms, if not changed will cause a difficult labour — Degrees of the soft parts — suppression of urine — for motives of delicacy the practioner to ~~absent~~ himself occasionally — where it continues, for 8 or 10 the catheter to be introduced — Stone in bladder — by being pushed down — seldom occurs — may be extracted by an incision through the vagina — Tumours

gives it in the form of decoction — Dr: James has been disappointed when he has given it to suppress hemorrhage, and has not observed any good effect from it in Menorrhagia — nausea & gener. produced by it — Hearne's letter — Erskines sheep and pregnant cats (see page 44)

Cases of lingering labour relieved by the Ergot — 1st produced effect in 6m. 5 to 7 minutes — 2nd. Child expelled in 20 — slight delirium attended a large dose say 3m. ℥j to ij — In cases of slow and lingering labour do not stay too long at a time in the room, let her consult her ease as regards position till near the period of the expulsion of the child — a saline enema to be administered — propriety of rupturing membranes to be seriously considered — lingering labour may also arise from irregular action of the muscular fibres — in this case confine your patient by bed for a few hours — these spasms are capable of throwing the uterus into a variety of forms. — Opium, warm bath, emetics and B. S. have all been recommended the last to be depended on — when pain greater than usual with fever a hot skin &c attended ~~than usual with fever~~ B. S. patient kept cool in bed, and a saline julap administered — If these do not relieve opium may be given — Passions of the mind have great effect on the uterus — Fear will entirely suspend the pains — Doubts as respects your abilities have the same effect — we ought therefore appear cool & collected in the partuirial chamber — a crowd of females not to be suffered to remain in the room — membranes sh. seldom be ruptured to hasten labour — children lifeless born, 2 or 3 days after the membranes have been ruptured: cases of flooding excepted as it can it be stopped by no other means — Shortness of the funis umbilicalis has been ranked among the causes of difficult labour — when found round

brought away. —

Parturition is a natural process and does not generally require manual assistance — when protracted beyond 24 hours it called difficult labour; which may be divided into 3 orders — 1st. where, though the labour is protracted, the woman is delivered without the use of instruments — 2d. by such instruments as do not necessarily endanger the life of the child or mother — 3rd. those which the life of the child or mother must be sacrificed; as in the cesarian operation, opening the head of the child. —

Inert or irregular action may arise fm. diarrhoea fever &c — or fm. a diseased state of the lungs; in these cases the females may generally be delivered without the use of instruments. The easy labour of a consumptive woman is proverbial Dr: Eames had never a patient of this description to die in labour — Excessive distention of uterus by liquor amnii &c — may be a cause of slow labour — Cordials or opium is generally administered, but are very improper — When the woman is much exhausted and the child is about to be expelled — a glass of wine may be given, and this is the only case in wh. stimulants are admissible during labour

It will here be proper to notice the Ergot, as it has been found to possess a powerful effect in these kind of cases.

Dr. Stearns of Albany was the first regular practitioner who brought it into practice — Decandole has given its natural history, and considers it a parasite or fungus — Defontaine who has also written on it a disease of the rye and other cerealia — Eames agrees wh. the latter gentleman — The grains are to be pulverised before used, Stearns gave the powder the name of pulvis parturiens — in a dose of from 10 to 20 gr. its operation is generally almost instantaneous a slight delirium has been the consequence of using in larger doses — Prescott

clothes above as usual – Bandages to go round the abdomen to be pl-
-aced at the upper part of bed, and woman drawn up on it after
delivery – In the two first presentations the occiput is invariably
delivered first – after head is delivered danger generally over – Even
in the third and fourth presentations vertex is generally first del-
-livered – You may easily change the fourth & fifth presentations
into the second and first; it will generally accelerate labour
3 or 5 hours, and obviate the use of instruments, it very necessary
to be acquainted with these positions – Face presentations are
considered by Dr: Denman as natural, by James unnatural –
First in the chin to the sacrum, 2nd. To the pubes, 3d. forehead
to the left – 4th. To the right acetabulum, the two first are
very dangerous – Better to bring down the occiput while we
push face up. ——

Examine after child is delivered the hypogastric to discover
if there is another – if there is not the abdomen to be rubbed
gently in order to excite contraction – mode of extracting plac-
-enta, finger to be carried to the root of the cord; roll the placenta
round in order to bring away the membranes, low fevers and
and other diseases resulting fm. retained placenta – if cannot
be brought entirely away use antiseptic injections as barley
water, bark, &c – Show the nurse how to introduce the injec-
-tion – Ergot has been used in these cases with advantage,
but more of that hereafter.

Where the hand comes down hold it – up till the head descends
so low as to prevent it; not necessary to turn the child – When
the placenta is retained by hour glass contraction, the fore
finger may be introduced and finally the hand may by
dilating the stricture be carried above it and the placenta

A. It has been sometimes scratched through by the nail in attempting to let out the liquor amnii

Q. What is the state of the pulse generally at the commencement of labour.

A. Tense, full, &c. requiring venesection

Q. Is sickness and vomiting in the early stage favourable

A. They are salutary symptoms; nausea relaxes the system, retching adds somewhat to the dilating effects of the pains

Q. What attention is to be paid to the bladder and rectum

A. Urine to be frequently evacuated, for this purpose the practioner should occasionly leave the room. If costive a clyster to be given early - if loose a few drops Tinct. Opii

Q. What refreshment wd. you allow your patient

A. Spirits forbidden, tea &c best. -

Q. How wd. you order the bed made

A. Every practitioner has his mode &c

Q. What ans. wd. you give if asked when or how it wd. terminate

A. an evasive one - &c.

You are not to stay to long in the room, at a time - Utericulate to the size of a dollar to be laid on the bed - dorsal position of female - room large and airy, food light, as broth &c, - but one assist. beside the nurse in the room - perineum to be supported in third stage - to be provided wt. a pair of scissors, what pieces of narrow tape, flannel to wrap the child in - mode of tying the cord - cool air to be admitted - never to leave the room till placenta be delivered.

Mode of making bed - Matrass, piece of oil cloth or sheep skin, at the lower part - sheet. next at bottom of the bed, a sheet four doubled and sewed down at the four corners;

A. Into 5 divisions &c

Q. Into how many stages of natural labour divided

A. Into four.

Q. How do you define natural labour

A. Such as is regular in its progress, accomplished by the unassisted efforts of nature, and completed in (twenty four hours)

Q. How designate the first stage

A. It commences wth true labour pains and ends when the internal orifice of the womb is completely dilated; about that time, the membranes commonly break and the waters is discharged

Q How the second

A. From the termination of the first until the childs head has passed the brim of the pelvis, and descended so low as to pass on, and begin to dilate the soft parts

Q. The third stage

A. From the end of this till the soft parts and external orifice so far dilate as to suffer the child to pass through them

Q The last stage

A. Is taken up in the care of the infant tying and cutting the navel ~~cord~~ string, and in receiving or aiding the after birth

Q. What are the position of the head during a perfectly natural labour - in different stages —

A. In first stage with anterior fontanelle to the right sacro-iliac symphasis, and posterior to the left acetabulem; In the end of 2nd stage, the face is to the hollow of the sacrum

Q of what particular use is the membranes and the liquor amnii during labour

A. To assist in dilating os uteri

Q. May the cervix uteri be mistaken for the membranes

women of the country and those of large cities

Q. Did he not bring evidence from the french also

A. Yes; he told that the poor French women go on foot to the mid-wife and return the next day with the new born infant on their backs.

Q. Was Dr: Osborn correct in supposing difficult parturition peculiar to the human female

A. No; for it frequently occurs in the brute creation, domestic animals being known to be 3 or 4 days in labour, and even to expire

Q. In what other respects does Dames differ from Osborn in these matters

A. He believes the mind has great influence over labor as well as the difference of structure in the placenta

Q. How does Smellie divide parturition -

A. Into 3 orders, 1 natural, 2 laborious, or difficult, 3 preter-natural - To these Denman adds 4 anomalous, 5 rupture of the uterus

Q. What are the symptoms of natural labour

A. Pain the first, it violence in proportion to the action of the uterus

Q. How do you distinguish false from true pains

A. By examining their effect per vaginum - the arise in the intestines. —

Q. Suppose you were called to a female whose pains were not so violent as to induce her to let you examine, how would proceed

A. Give 30 or 40 gts of Laud: - wh. w. remove if false, if true w. not interrupt them - Natural labour admits of no interference

Q. How does Baudelogue divide the head of the ~~fetus~~ fetus

A. It is the expulsive effort made by the uterus for the birth of the child, after it has acquired such a degree of maturity, as to give a chance of living, independently of its uterine appendages

Q. Why did Dr: Osborn consider human labour more difficult than that of brutes, and to what owing?

A. He supposed it was owing to the erect position of the female, and from this reason she had the power of gravity in the fœtus to counteract during the full period. He laid down five causes as follows. 1 The oblique axis of the pelvis & vagina. 2nd The shape and change of the diameters of the superior and inferior straits. 3. The changes wh. the child's head must make to pass those straits. 4 The large size of head compared to the pelvis, and 5. The firm texture of the soft parts

Q. Why does he consider the above provisions necessary.

A. Because the woman moves erect, and if the passage was straight and free, would have spontaneous labours.

Q. Is the structure of these parts materially different in quadrupeds

A. Yes, the axis of each part is on a line, head is small and external organs flacid

Q. What are the causes of deformed pelvis.

A. Rickets and Mollities ossium

Q. Does not civilized life seem to influence the pains of labour

A. Yes.

Q. Give an instance of this

A. The ancient germans and our indians

Q. What did Dr: Dames say of our own nation

A. He said the best comparison could be drawn between the

A. By the thumb, all the toes being nearly on the same line, &c

Q. Has the breech ever been mistaken for the head

A. Chapman relates a laughable story of a fellow student in Edinburg who made the mistake – Meconium generally distinguishes this presentation

Q. What are the different causes to wh. labour has been attributed

A. To the fœtus, uterus &c

Q. What are the laws of France relative to legitimacy

A. A child born 10 mo: after the death of her husband legitimate – no laws on subject in England – and Un: States?

Q. What are the principle signs of recent delivery.

A. The os externum is more relaxed, the os internum is softer the uterus is larger, and the whole is more lubricated wh. mucous than is usual

Q. What are the symptoms of imperfection in a new born child

A. A bluish excoriated or marbled appearance of the face, hands, feet, &c so aut of hair on the head, and feeble moaning instead of the usual cries wh. more than usual difficulty of breathing. –

Q. Is there as much probability of the life of an 8th mo: as a 7th mo: child

A. There is undoubtedly more – contrary to opinion of Hypocrates and old women

Q. What is meant by the long and short reckoning

A. The first fm. period of quickening last full period

Q. What muscles co-operate wh. the uterus in expelling the fœtus

a. All the abdominal

Q. Give a definition of labour

Q. When is it obliterated

A. In eight months

Q. How is labour known to be going on

A. The os uteri is dilated low in the vagina and is found to enlarge when pains come on

Q. How distinguish true from false pains by examination

A. In false pains the os uteri contracts with the uterus in true ones dilate. —

Q. What are the 3 grand divisions of labour

A. Natural labour and preternatural

Q. What are the requisites of a natural labour

A. A proper presentation ~~and~~ a natural pelvis and strong regular contractions. —

Q. What are the causes of laborious labour

A. Deformed pelvis, enlarged head, or morbid state of the soft parts

Q. Are there any rule to assist in judging of the states of the bones

A. If the finger reach the projection of the sacrum we may expect to have to open the head of the child

Q. What is meant by Pelvimetre

A. It is an instrument used by the French accoucheurs to measure the pelvis

Q. Is there not one other wh. ought always to influence us in such cases. —

A. We ought always to attend to the former labours of the same ~~person~~ woman if she had any children before

Q. What are the characteristics of preternatural labours

A. They are cases wh. other parts of the body than the head is found to present, as the breech, arm, foot. &c

Q. How wd. you distinguish betw. the hand and foot in those cases

Q. What seems the rule for reckoning wh. is most correct
A. To commence two weeks after the last appearance of the menses
Q. What are the objects wh. induce us to make an examination per vaginam
A. 1 To ascertain whether pregnancy exists
2 - determine the stage of pregnancy
3 - determine if labour has commenced
4 ascertain the kind of labour and
5 ascertain the state or existence of any disease of those parts
Q. What was Dewmans advice on early examination
A To avoid them if possible till the 4 mo:
Q. What are the precautions to be taken on examination
A. To have the nails cut short and smooth, the hand warm & lubricated with oil and to avoid ~~or~~ proposing ~~or~~ making while an unmarried woman is present, though a third person wh. always be present
Q. In early pregnancy what would be the best position of the woman
A. Standing and inclining on the back of ~~the~~ chair, or lying on her left side, her knees being drawn up and kept asunder
Q. What change indicates conception in the first four mo: of pregnancy. —
A. The cervix uteri is shorter & softer & the uterus is larger and lower in the pelvis
Q. What is found to exist in advanced pregnancy
A. The cervix obliterated and raised higher
Q. How is the cervix found at the end of 7 months
A. Only one fourth of its usual length

a pessary; if it cannot be reduced must be supported by a bandage, the women is to be kept in bed till delivery and sometimes after. —

General management of pregnant women

Pregnancy generally attended by plethora – a strong disposition to pulmonic complaints – women during pregnancy ought not be guilty of excesses at table – food composed of vegetables and milk – ought avoid stimulating articles as they bring on fever — Mild laxatives to obviate costiveness – Moderate exercise in fresh air – Pneumonic symptoms to be immediately attended to by the lancet if she has a particular desire to be bled bleed her if symptoms do not forbid it – high heeled shoes to be avoided — as also riding over rough roads – dancing &c in the latter stages. —

Sleeping to be indulged – in summer on a matrass – Emetics may be given when demanded – except at the 6th week and 8th mo: when some practitioners are of opinion that they wd tend to produce abortion – ought be mild as ipecachuanha – Stays and corsets to be interdicted

Q. What are the premonitory signs of approaching labour

A. Subsidence of the abdomen a discharge of mucus from the vagina, an enlargement of the parts of generation, swelling of the breasts, and a particular anxiety to have every thing in readiness for the young stranger

Q. What is the common term for what we ~~call~~ term a mucus discharge

A. The old women call it a show

Q. What is the usual period of gestation

A. Nine calender months or 40 weeks

Q. How are varicose veins to be treated during pregnancy - w^t. arises from?

A. By lessening the force of circulation by B - P. purging, low diet, rest, and by the application of a bandage -

Q - How has ascites been treated in pregnancy

A - Successfully by tapping - but this practice is not to be imitated. But in urgent cases the mildest diuretics may be employed, as Gum: Sent, juniper tea, acet. of Potash. &c

Q. What are the causes of edematous swellings of the lower extremities during pregnancy.

A - May arise from general debility or from pressure on vena Cava &c

Q What is it to be treated

A. By nothing except a little aperient medicines

Q. Does not this state occur more extensively in some cases

A. Yes when it becomes great and universal or continues only - ing down we must bleed & purge to avoid the more danger - ous diseases to which this may predispose

Q. How is P to be treated

A. It neither requires nor admits of any remedy but a bandage till delivery, afterwards use an umbilical truss

Q. What attention is to be paid to hernia of the bladder

A. It should always be reduced in the commencement of labour for it may interfere wth. process of parturition, or the bladder may exposed to injury -

Q Does prolapsus uteri ever occur during Pregnancy

A. Sometimes, if the person receives a fall or have a wide pelvis - does not often occur after 2nd. month

Q. What is to be done in cases of this kind

A. First introduce the catheter, next replace and retain it by

Q. What is anteversion of the uterus

A. The fundus is thrown forward and the neck backwards the hollow of the sacrum. —

Q. Does this often occur —

A. No! Dr: Ames has never seen a case of it

Q. How is it to be treated if it should occur

A. The urine is to be evacuated, the woman placed on her back and the cervix ~~to be drawn~~ downwards and forwards whilst the fundus is raised — supposed by the French to be caused by the pressure of the abdominal viscera

Q. Cracks or fissures sometimes occur in different parts of the after delivery — How are they to be treated

A. To be dressed with simple cerate and a bandage applied round the part. —

Q. Spasm of the stomach and other adjoin. parts sometimes occur in pregnancy, in which case we ought to be prompt in guarding against abortions and convulsions — What are the means to be taken. —

A. O. S. may sometimes be proper, either combined with laud: and Coll.a by a saline injection is usefull and ~~may be~~ tonics may be administered afterwards Spasms & cramps also occur in the latter stages of pregnancy wh may sometimes be ~~alleviated~~ palliate, as by ordering our patient to rise from bed and walk about, by friction &c — but delivery is the only certain cure

Q. What particular circumstances demand the use of the lancet

A. Where the pulse is full, the skin hot, face flushed, and the epigastric region tender; also where such spasms accompany parturition we ought to bleed & guard against convulsions

A. It did so in one case

Q. Give us a general outline of that case

A. It occurred to Mr. Wall and Dr. Wm. Hunter, and is the first case on record in England, though Mr. Gregoire had previously lectured on the retroverted uterus in Paris – Notwithstanding the exertions of these gentlemen, the woman died in a few days; upon dissection the uterus was found so wedged in the pelvis as to oblige them to divide the sym: pubes and force them asunder before it could be extricated Dr. Hunter published a beautiful set of plates representing the parts

Q. May retroversion continue the ~~whole~~ full period of utero-gestation. —

A. Yes.

Q. What are proper in such labours

A. To wait with patience for nature to bring down the os uteri

Q. Are the children ever born alive in cases of this kind

A. Perhaps not

Q. What has been the general treatment of such cases

A. To cut through the posterior part and deliver the child

Q. Is retroversion when it occurs always complete

A. No. in some cases it is partial

Q. What is the position of the child in ~~such~~ these cases

A. Dr. Ramsey supposes that the head of the child at least remains in the cavity of the pelvis, though the inferior extremities may rise above

Q. Is Dr. Ramsey of opinion that extra uterine pregnancy occurs as frequently as has be supposed

A. No; he agrees w^th – Merryman in supposing &c

Q. We now pass on to retroversion of uterus. what do you mean by this term

A. In retroversion the fundus of the womb falls down into the hollow of the sacrum and the cervix rises over the pubes

Q. What appears to be the cause of this disease

A. Relaxation of the ligaments, weight of the womb, and still more frequently an over distended bladder. wh. while it enlarges presses the uterus back and carries the cervix along wh. it

Q. Who first discovered the cause of this disease

A. Dr. Denman

Q. What are the symptoms of retroversion

A. A tumour pressing down between the rectum and bladder wh. suppression of the urine and stools

Q. At what period does it mostly occur

A. Before the time of quickening

Q. How is it treated

A. By evacuating the urine, when the uterus will generally rise; but if not a laxative clyster is to be injected, bleeding premised, and the woman is placed on her knees and elbows whilst two fingers are passed into the vagina and two into the rectum in this manner we may gener. raise the uterus. —

Q. Are French women very subject to this complaint

A. No: they seldom allow their bladder to become distended

Q. What other means does Dr. James propose besides the catheter to pass the urine.

A. The introduction of a sponge wh. vinegar and water into the vagina

Q. Does this disease ever prove fatal

A. Pure the mild and more obstinate

Q. Describe these two forms of it.

A. The first is little more than an increase of the peristaltic motion; the stools being only a little more thin, the functions of the body being natural or nearly so. In the second the stomach is filled with bilious matter, the appetite fails, the tongue is foul, breath offensive, vomiting with pain in the head; the stools are dark and offensive. —

Q. How are these to be treated

A. The former unless violent or durable need not be minded, in the latter repeated doses of rhubarb with a light spare diet and some bitter infusion with the use of flannel next to the skin, will generally remove it. —

If very violent James recommends an emetic, afterwards a purge, then laudanum

Q. What are the affections of the bladder during the period of gestation. —

A. It may either become torpid or irritated and the presence of uterus may occasion either retention or incontinence of urine

Q. How is torpidity of the bladder to be treated

A. Soda and simil. remedies sometimes relieve it, but the catheter is the most prompt and useful means which should be used often to prevent retroversion &c. —

Q. Strangury frequently takes place after tedious labours. How is it to be treated. —

A. As inflam. attends V. S. and afterwards demulcent drinks; if great pain attends give opiates — Strangury is the frequent cause of retroverted uterus — Please give us the proper mode again of introducing the catheter in different cases

to the opit of the stomach &c. calcined magnesia with ammonia is a favourite remedy with Dr: Eames. ria

℞. Magnes: ust
Aquæ Ammoniæ puræ aa ℥i
Spt. Cinnamon ℥ss
fiat Mixtura

To be taken as case may require

Q. Costiveness is very common in pregnancy; how is it to be avoided

A. The woman ought attempt an evacuation every day, magnesia, aloes, &c may be used and almost any of the laxatives

Q. Hardened fæces sometimes collect in the colon and rectum, how are they to be removed

A. Emolient clysters are to be used, and the mass be broken if in the rectum by means of a spoon handle or some such instrument

Q. What are the symptoms and means of ascertaining the existence of this disease

A. A discharge of blood and mucus with tenesmus as in dysentery and when on examination per vaginam the rectum is found distended with hard fæces we cannot doubt it. If the irritation is violent bloodletting, an anodyne, repeated clysters &c may be necessary

Q. What are the points to be kept in view by pregnant women as respects the disease

A. To evacuate them before labour

Q. Piles sometimes occur in early pregnancy and are very troublesome. How are they to be treated

A. By laxatives, topical bleeding, and an application of solution of Acet: Plumbi.

Q. How is the Diarrhœa in pregnancy attacks women divided

Q. What is the appearance of blood drawn from a pregnant woman
A. The surface is not depressed, the texture of the crassamentum is soft, and the whole has a yellow and oily appearance.
Q. If these are the characters of blood drawn fm. pregnt. women, how are we to distinguish it fm. inflamy.
A. Inflamy. blood is more dense and firm, different in colour, and more hollow in the centre of the crassamentum. — Decr. 22

~~Diseas~~ Diseases of Pregnancy

Q. How has the diseases of pregnancy been divided
A. Into 3 classes, those of the first 3 months, those of the 2 mo, and of 3rd. three months. —
Q. How does Dr: Dames divide them
A. Into early and advanced. —
Q. What are the means of moderating the vomiting wh. is apt to occur in pregnant women
A. No means are to used only if it is violent in wh. case small bleedings with mild laxatives are generally sufficient; the effervescing draught, leeches, or an opium plaister to the stomach, with a spare diet
Q. What appears to be the cause of Heart burn
A. It is thought to be owing to an excess of Phosphoric acid in the stomach
Q. Why thought so
A. The late Dr. Young of Maryland
Q. What are the remedies
A. Magnesia & chalk are used without Medl. aid; but when more violent emetics may sometimes be used with advantage, laxatives as rhubarb, and lime water, leeches

A. The breasts enlarge and become painful, a cessation of the menses takes place; morning sickness, a dyspeptic stomach, great variation of appetite ensue, a dark circle is formed round the nipple, navel sometimes projects, countenance becomes pale and sharp - mouth and eyes appear larger the under eye lid of a leaden hue, temper is peevish, diarrhoea or costiveness maketake place and a long train of sympathies such as tooth ache, salivation, hysteria, and jaundice.

Q. Are these constant symptoms

A. No, they are sometimes absent

Q. What are the signs of advanced pregnancy

A. Quickening is the most prominent and in some cases the first sign of pregnancy

Q. At what period does this occur

A. About the end of the 4th month

Q. What symptoms marks its rise

A. The woman feels a fluttering like a bird, as she expresses it, or a pulsation w.h may be attended by the loss of a few drops of blood per vaginam, or by hysteria &c.

Q. What takes place in the system after this

A. The morning sickness abates, the mind becomes tranquill, and the system returns to its former functions; the abdomen enlarges, but this sign is often equivocal

Q. What other signs besides those mentioned may lead us to suppose a woman pregnant

A. The motions of the child, examination per vagina &c

Q. Can we ascertain the existence of pregnancy by blood drawn from the woman

A. Not with any degree of certainty

it appears that those who are sent to Botany bay and there take the thing in moderation become fertile - very frequent intercourse sh^d therefore be avoided by those who wish to become pregnant.

Q. Does not menstruation seem to influence the capacity f^r conception

A. Yes. fric women conceive unless they menstruate freely, and few are sterile that do so

Q. What are the external characters which indicate sterility

A. When the ovaria are wanting (Eunuchs) the signs of puberty do not come on

Q. Can our science do any thing for such persons

A. If dependent on some of the external form, as imperforate vagina, diseases, &c it is in our power sometimes to relieve them

Q. Is the uterus always found

A. No vagina sometimes terminates in what the French call a cul de sac

Q. What legal question ~~may~~ is involved in such cases

A. He may be called upon to determine whether the women is capable of conception or whether there is a malformation

Q. What caution sh^d such unfortunate women take

A. They sh^d by all means avoid the married state, and thereby avoid all the troublesome, disappointment, desperation, and disgrace, which is apt to attend such an union

Q. Physician are called ~~upon~~ for 3 reasons to decide whether a woman is pregnant or not - what are the reasons

A. Very young and very old women, as well as those which sh^d not be so; it is also sometimes a question of medical jurisprudence - It is therefore necessary ~~therefore~~ to pay some attention to the signs of pregnancy. —

Q. How are the signs of pregnancy divided

by the use of poultices, when the tumour points we may open it or leave it to nature, as the exigency of the case may require under the of sterility Dr James recommended the work of Fodere medicine Legale which has not been translated

Q. What is the law in Pennsylvania respecting sterility

Q. What difference is there betw: sterility & impotence

A. Sterility signifies an incompetency to reproduce - impotency is weakness in the parts. —

Q. How may the causes of impotence be divided

A. Total want of vagina, 2nd. Contraction of the vagina 3rd. prolapsus uteri, 4th. Imperfect tenacity of the Hymen

Q. How may sterility be divided

A. First original malformation, 2nd. general disease

Q. What appears to be the cause of sterility

A. Malformation, imperfection of the uterine system imperfect action of the parts, or disease; scirrus, cancer, absence of the ovaries, imperforate fallopian tubes, and absence of the spermatic arteries - uterus sometimes totally wanting, or its cavity obliterated - very corpulent women are often barren - women are sometimes barren for a time and again conceive, as anne of austria, Catherine de medicis; it has also been supposed that a difference of temperaments has an influence on conception, as the uterine system may sometimes be acted upon by the semen of one person and not by that of another - The masculine women, termed viragoes among the Romans were also barren; those who are peculiarly ardent are said likewise to be so. women of the town are well known to be generally sterile; but

Q. Which of the three is most common
A. Tubal
Q. Which the most rare
A. Dames says the ovarian – Burns the ventral
Q. How do symptoms differ from those of pregnancy
A. They are more severe durable and equivocal
Q. Can ovaria or tubal be distinguished for ventral
A. The symptoms vary a little as in the former the uterus enlarges but in the latter does not. —
Q. How do the ovarian and tubal pregnancies terminate
A. A majority recover – Burns.
Q. What appears to be the source of ventral pregnancy
A. The probability is that it generally proceeds from rupture of the uterus
Q. What is the termination when fatal hemorrhagy does not follow the rupture
A. If the rupture does not take place till about the 8th or 9th mo: labour pains come on, a bloody fluid flows from the vagina, the motions of the child cease, and the pain goes off; the fœtus is retained in the body for years, or putrefaction, inflammation and ulceration going on, the child is at last discharged either through an abscess from the anus, vagina, or urethra
Q. How long has the fœtus been known to remain in the abdomen.
A. Fifty years
Q. What is the treatment of these cases
A. Merely palliative except where some of the circumstances warrant an operation for the extraction of the child – If there should be a tendency to suppuration we must encourage it by

Q. What are the arguments against immediate

A. The difference of pulsation in sections &c

Q. Does the blood undergo a change in the placenta

Q. How do you acct. for the meconium found in the intestines

Q. Why is this excrementitious so trifling

Q. What is meant by extra uterine conception

A. That kind of conception wh. takes place in the ovaria, tubes or abdomen.

Q. Is this term a proper one

A. No conception always takes place out of the uterus

Q. What would be a more proper term

A. Extra uterine pregnancy

Q. What are the causes of extra uterine pregnancy

A. Imperforate tubes &c. supposed causes fear &c. true cause not often known till after death

Q. Generally speaking how is the fœtus nourished in extra uterine pregnancy?

A. The ovum becomes attached to the adjoining parts, the vessels of the part enlarge, and in this way nourish the fœtus

Q. How do you acct. for the enlargement of the vessels

Q. How is extra-uterine pregnancy divided

A. Into ovaria, tubal, and ventral

Q. How sub-divide ovarian & tubal

A. Into interior & exterior

Q. What are the changes which take place on breathing
Q. The kidneys and glandular renales
A. Kidney, large and bobutated, - P. K - large and contain a reddish fluid, the bladder is conical, and lengthened with thick - A. is large in the young fœtus.
Q. Where are the ~~young~~ testes found in the young fœtus
A. On the Psoas muscles
Q. When do they descend into the scrotum
A. About the 8th month
Q. In what respect does fœtal blood differ from that of the adult
A. It is not rendered florid by exposure to the air, and contains no phosphoric salts —
Q. How may be divided
A. Into 5 classes - 1 - redundant, 2 deficient - 3 misplaced, 4 - enlargement, 5 Hybrid - See Laurence med - chirg - Tran. vol. 5, for the causes
Q. What are the leading indications of the child having arrived at maturity. —
A. Should weigh 5 pounds, testes &c
Q. What is the cause of respiration taking place
A. Lames says air applied to the face acts on the intercostal and diaphragm. —
Q. What are the arguments in favour of this opinion
Q.
Q. How do you acct. fr. the flood that sometimes takes place
Q. How many different opinions have there been respects the mode of circulation betw. the mother & fœtus
Q. Two, mediate and immediate

A. Hemorrhage six or eight weeks before her time

Q. Is the os uteri perfectly closed in an unimpregnated state

A. No. it will admit a finger

Q. At what period is the posterior fontanelle obliterated

A. at 2 years

Q. What is the membrana pupilaris

A. A membrane which closes the pupil of the Fœtus till the 9th mth. when it becomes transparent.

Q. What is its use – vide Bell

Q. Describe the Thymus Gland

A. It is a viscus found in the Fœtus of a pale red colour extending from the thyroid gland to the pericardium, though it called a gland it has no excretory duct; its use not known

Q. What have you say respecting the lungs of the Fœtus

A. The blood does not circulate through them, they sink in water &c. appear solid, are of a dull red colour.

Q. In what respect does the fœtal heart from the adult

A. Eustachian valve foramen ovale pulmonary artery, ductus arteriosis.

Q. How is the aorta distributed

A. As usual, but the hypogastric vessels run up to the navel, and passing out from the umbilical arteries

Q. What peculiarity in the stomach

A. It is much smaller in proportion

Q. And in their liver

A. It is of great size no bile is secreted but a fluid of different properties

Q. Describe the course of the umbilical vein

the foramen ovale

Q. Where do the umbilical arteries arise

A. From the internal iliacs

Q. Where do the young of oviparous animals obtain oxygen

A. From the air cell in the large end of the egg

Q. How does this oxygen get ~~into~~ the egg

A. Through the pores of the shell

Q. How do you prove this

A. If an egg is varnished it will never hatch

Q. What resemblance has the fœtus in water to the fœtus in utero

Q. What is the size and shape of an unimpregnated uterus

A. In size and ~~shape~~ form it resembles a flattened pear

Q. ~~How~~ Does the uterus become thinner as it enlarges

A. It does not

Q. What particular parts of it enlarge

A. The arteries, veins, and lymphatics

Q. Does the orifice of the tubes change position as the uterus enlarges

A. Yes: they are found down on its sides

Q. Which part of the uterus is most distended

A. The posterior

Q. When does the uterus rise from the pelvis

A. At the end of 4 months

Q. Where is the fundus at the full period of utero gestation

A. Near the sternum

Q. Is the obliquity changed

A. The fundus is thrown forward

Q. What is the general consequence of an attachment of the placenta receive ulcer

A. He injected camphor into the veins of a pregnant bitch, and discovered the odour of it in the fœtal blood after a quarter of an hour had elapsed

Q. He also injected camphor into the funis umbilicus also; what was the effect produced

A. No effect on the mother

Q. What did he infer from those experiments

Q. What is the size of the fœtus in seven weeks

A. As large as a bee

Q. And what in 12 weeks

A. Three inch: long, & weight ℥ij

Q. What is its length in 4 & 5 months

A. About 5 & 7 inches

Q. Its weight in six months

A. One pound

Q. What in 8 months

A. From 4 to 5 pounds

Q. What is the weight and length at the full time

A. Eight or nine pounds and 22 inch: long

Q. What is its position as respects itself

A. The head is inclined forward, the arms folded on its breast, the thighs resting on its abdomen, and the legs on the back part of the thighs, forming an irregular oval mass

Q. What are the dimensions of this oval form

A. About ten and 5 inches

Q. What is the great difference betw: the fœtal & adult circulation

A. In the fœtus the blood is and from the placenta, but not through the lungs, only in such quantities as is necessary for the nourishment of that viscus, the remainder say two thirds passing through the

A. It varies from six inches to four feet; usually two feet
Q. The cord is sometimes knotted or twisted round the neck of the child + how does this happen
A. From the length of the cord it falls down in convolutions, and the head passes through
Q. What covers the umbilical cord
A. A reflexion of the chorion and amnion
Q. From whence is the liquor Amnii derived
A. It appears to be secreted by the vessels of the membranes
Q. What is its use
A. To suspend and preserve the ovum and to facilitate labour
Q. What is the quantity
A. It varies from one half to many pints;
Q. Is it proportionate to the size of the Fœtus
A. The proportion is much greater in early pregnancy
Q. What did the ancients think it was
A. Sweat. saliva, urine &c
Q. What was the opinion of Haller and Baudelogue
A. They believed that it nourished the Fœtus
Q. What is the taste and composition of this liquor
A. It is saltish, consists principally of water, with a little earth, and mucus in addition to the saline matter
Q. What may we infer when it comes away bloody
A. That the child is dead
Q. Is it proper to rupture the membranes during labour
A. No.
Q. Is there any communication betwn the maternal & fœtal vessels
A. No:
Q. What was magendie's experiment with camphor

Q. In what species of animals is the amnion found
A. In women, all the quadrupeds, birds, &c
Q. What is the the vesicular alta
A. A small oval vesicle found in the early stage of pregnancy on the placenta, containing a whitish fluid: from it a fine duct proceeds along the cord to the umbilicus of the fœtus.
Q. In what part of the placenta is the cord generally ~~fixed~~ attached
A. About midway from the centre to the edge
Q. How is the placenta divided
A. Into the maternal and fœtal portions
Q. What is its structure
A. Cellular
Q. What is its use
A. It serves as a pulmonary tissue by supplying the blood with oxygen
Q. What is the appearance of the external surface of the maternal portion
A. The chorion & amnion only
Q. Where is the placenta the thickest
A. At the part in which the cord enters
Q. How is the fœtus nourished
A. By absorbents, which run along the cord
Q. What is the structure of the cord
A. It is composed of two arteries and a vein, convolutated together
Q. When does it make its appearance
A. Betw: the 5th & 7th weeks, at the latter period it is an inch long
Q. What is the length of the cord

A. The corpora lutea

Q. What was Dr. Hunters opinion of this

A. That it was the rudiment of another ovum

Q. What is the earliest period at which the ovum has been seen in the uterus after successful coition

A. Sir Edward Home says on the 8th day

Q. What membranes pass into the uterus with the ovum

A. The amnion and chorion

Q. When the ovum is impregnated what is going on in the uterus

A. The membrane decidua is forming ready to receive the ovum.

Q. How is the decidua divided

A. Into the vera and reflexa

Q. How is the decidua vera formed

A. It is formed by the surface of the uterus

Q. When the ovum is impeded, as in extra uterine conception, what part is formed.

A. The decidua vera.

Q. In what class of animals are the decidua peculiar

A. In women and monkeys

Q. How is the decidua reflexa formed

A. The inner coat of the decidua has no opening at the tube the ovum therefore protrudes it before it.

Q. Are the two decidua in contact

A. Not till late in pregnancy

Q. Which of the membranes surrounding the foetus is the strongest

A. The amnion.

Q. Describe the Hymen

Q. When is this generally ruptured

Q. What appearance is left after the healing of the rupture

A. Tubercles, denominated the carunculae myrtiformis

Q. Give us a general outline of the situation of the vagina

Q. Is the internal surface smooth

A. The anterior half is covered with rugæ - the internal half is smooth.

Q. What appears to be the use of those folds

Q. How do you term the mouth of the Uterus

Q. How is this mouth situated as respects the vagina

Q. What is the appearance of the uninpregnated uterus

Q. What is the length, breadth and thickness of the Uterus - size

Q. Where is it situated

Description of it, fallopian ovaria, ova &c see Wistars anatomy

Q. I might ask you where is the seat of conception

A. In the ovaries

Q. What proofs have we of that

A. From the removal of the ovaries and from the appearance of the ovum separated from them

Q. What change takes place in the ovaria

A. One or more of the ovum enlarge and burst

Q. How does this get to the Uterus

A. It is taken up by the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tubes and carried to the Uterus

Q. What peculiarity is left in the ovaria

the bladder and meatus urinarius, in addition to other mischief

Q. Of what do the female organs of generation consist

A. The uterus and ovaries with their appendages; and the vagina with the structure which surrounds its exterior orifice.

Q. Of what parts do the external organs consist

A. Mons veneris, Labia Externa, Clitoris, nymphæ, urethra, orifice of the vagina and Hymen.

Q. Describe the mons veneris

A. It is that prominence situated immediately anterior to the symph: pubes in females, which at the age of puberty is covered with hair.

Q. What are the labia externa

A. The lips situated on each side of the orifice leading to the vagina

Q. What is that space called betw: their junction and the ~~uterus~~ anus

A. The Perinæum

Q. What do we perceive on seperating the great labia

A. A small projecting body called the clitoris

Q. Describe the clitoris

Q. Where do we find the nymphæ

Q. What are their uses

Q. Where do we find the urethra

A. about an inch and a quarter behind the clitoris

Q. What do you mean by the internal organs of generation

A. The vagina, uterus, fallopian tubes and ovaria

Q. Give us the most mode of introducing the catheter &c

Q. What do we find situated immediately behind the orifice of the urethra.

A. The Hymen

Q. How far from the occiput to the chin on the base of the cranium
A. Four and a half inches
Q. How wide between the mastoid processes
A. about two inches
Q. Is not the mall head the longest
A. In most cases
Q. What is the average difference according to Dr: Clarke
A. About one twenty eighth larger
Q. What is the consequence of leaving the head sometimes locked between the pubes and sacrum
A. Sloughing takes place in the bladder and rectum and the faces are discharged per vaginam.
Q. What would you infer from feeling the anterior fontanelle presenting
A. A tedious labour
Q. What is the most disagreeable circumstance that can occur to an accoucheur in the performance of his duties
A. A laceration of the Perinaeum
Q. When do the sacro-sciatic ligaments arise and terminate
A. They arise from the transverse processes of the sacrum the external is fixed to the tuberosity of the ischium, the internal to the spinous process of the same bone
Q. How would you distinguish betw: a male & female pelvis
A. In the female the sacrum is broader, and the angle formed by the pubes and ischium is more obtuse &c
Q. The pubes have been divided in difficult labour, is this practice attended with danger
A. With great danger - you w: be likely to injure the

Q. What is the fourth position
A. When the anterior fontanelle to the left acetabulum and the posterior to the right sacro-iliac symphysis
Q. What is the fifth position
A. When the anterior fontanelle is to the right acetabulum and the posterior to the left sacro-iliac symph.
Q. What is the sixth position
A. When the anterior fontanelle rests behind the symph. pubes and the posterior against the sacrum.
Q. What is the consequence of this presentation
A. The head becomes locked and the perforator must be applied unless it can be changed into one of the other positions
Q. How would distinguish between the fontanelles
A. The anterior has four angles the posterior is triangular
Q. What is the longest diameter of the child's head
A. About 5 inches to 5/2
Q. Where is this found
A. From the vertex to the chin
Q. What is the oblique distance from the base of the nose to the vertex
A. From 4 to 4/2 inches
Q. Where is the transverse diameter
A. Between the protuberances of the parietal bones
Q. How much is this
A. Three and a half inches
Q. How far from the nape of the neck to the crown of the head
A. The same distance
Q. How far between the temples

Dear Friend,

I rec^d your Card, With great delight — It Brought sweet Recollections — I shall explain — You will remember not many moons, or months ago, I wrote to you on Love — Well, it was a delicate subject I know, for an old Chub, like me to write about, to a young heart, not imbued to its heavenly influence — as I thought — But, how often are we mistaken — Did I say not imbued with that heavenly flame — I did not mean that, for I know and you know, and every Body knows, that sweet Seventeen, with a Maiden, is the most lovely thing in Creation — I urged upon you, to turn your mind to love, and Matrimony — That was bold and presumptuous in me — Was it not — And you rebuked me for my presumption — And what was it — Why, to use your own words — you said that you were too young, and that you would not Marry untill twenty summers should flee, over your head — Yet ere the Ink with which you wrote was dry, I rec^d your

Wedding Card - with this significant, address
Mr & Mrs H. W. Wheeler, Countersigned
Lizzie W. Preston - Well done good & faithful
Servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord -
Thou hast fullfilled, one of the holiest, and
Best Commands, thou shalt surely reap thy
reward - Now Lizzie, I like, (I dare not
say love,) you better than ever, for taking my
advice - I Bid you Good speed, and may
your life be long & happy - May he as he
is to be thy partner thro life, fully appreciate
thy worth, thy goodness & truth - and then thy
happiness is secure - Be so good, as to re-
member me to him, in all the affections of
Friendship, and a warm heart for thy sake, will I respect
him - Give my best regards, to Father & Mother
tell them I am well, wishing the same Boon to them
I must Cease Writing, and perhaps no more
For it is not meet, to Correspond, With
another Man's Wife - Wishing you and
yours, all the happiness this world can afford

I remain as usual your old but true friend —

Geo Green Senior

Dear Teresa, I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that I am well, hoping you may be the same — I understand you have a little stranger at your house in the shape of a little Boy, Bless the little fellow, how I would love to see him — and kiss his rosy, velvet Cheek — Kiss him for me, and Whisper in his Ear, it is from Grand Pap — Katy Green is here and her Ma, on a Visit — We were all glad to see them Mary Green tells me you have joined the Episcopal Church, I am glad to hear of it It is the best thing you ever done, it will be a safe guard in keeping you out of bad Company — and make you respectable Be attentive to going to Church, as much as your time will permit — Be kind to all the family, and love the Children —

Tell little George I send my respects to him, and ask him if he remembers Grand Pap Green — kiss him and little Sam for me I would like you to write a letter to me, so that I could see your Writing — Give my love to Billy, and Annie, and Mr Thomson & Grand Mother Thomson and all the family —

I remain very affectionately your aged Father

G. Green

Tell little Georgy I hope he [illegible] to
him, and [illegible] of the [illegible]
P.S. Georgy [illegible] little Sister [illegible]
Remember I should like you to write a letter to me, so
that I could see your Writing — Give my love
to Kitty, and Annie, and to Thomas & Grand
Mother Thomson and all the family —
I remain very affectionately your [illegible]
G. S.

simple washing and irrigating them and the pure lime are used in bowel complaints -- The chalk may be used powders or julip - thus ——— ℞ Prepared chalk ℥ss Opium. Specac. aa gr 4 in 8 powders

The Muriate of Lime & Muriate of Baryles have been used in scrofula ———

— mends them in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery Dr. Dorsey and Physick are not much pleased them ——

The Uva Ursi used as a gentle tonic in dyspepsia and consumption ——

What are the Mineral Astringents —— Iron copper, & Zinc — the sulphated are the best — Lead the acetate or rather super acetate — dose two or three grains but Dr. Dorsey has known a scruple given in the day without any inconvenience ——

It has been used in hooping cough, mania and diseases of the bowels with but little advantage —— Dr. Sims used used it successfully in Leucorrhoea internally

In Hæmorrhagies 3 grains with ½ grain of opium and its power may be increased by combining with it a grain of Specacacuhana ——

Cerussa or the white oxide of lead and the Lythargye are used externally —— the Cerussa ointment is an invaluable ointment in hæmorrhoidal affections —— it is made by making the white lead into an ointment with Laudanum and then mixing it with cerate ——

Alum —— The powder dose from 5 to 10 grains or the whey —— Sina recommends it in intermittents Darwin in stomach and bowel complaints and diabetes —— It is also used in cholera hæmorrhagies &c —— The Burnt Allum is employed as an eccarotic

The Testa preparata, prepared oyster shells made by

and uterine hemorrhages — it is also in gonorrhea chronic diarrhea & dysentery — — Dr. Dorsey combines it with the cretaceous julip thus — ℞ Prepared Chalk, Tincture of Kino aa ℥ss Mucil. g. arab. ℥vi Pemberton recommends the Kino in diseases of the Stomach and in diabetes in combination with Opium — —

It is said that both Kino & Catechu purge occasionally especially when combined with Colombo — —

The Oak Barks — The Spanish oak the most astringent the black oak the least — dose of the powder ℥ss or ʒj used in intermittents also as a gargle and Dr. Dorsey has employed the decoction in old ulcers and some cases of tetter with advantage

The Galls comes from Aspo Dr. Dorsey recommends them in chronic dysentery and diarrhea thus ʒj of galls with a little cinnamon boiled in a pint of brandy to half a pint. dose a spoonfull — — they are also made into an ointment for piles

Lignum campeche or the wood of the Hemat: camp: used in decoction in the diarrhea of adults and infants with advantage — —

Geranium Maculatum used in bowel complaints Dr. Dorsey thinks it overrated — —

Prinos verticillatus or black alder the bark or berries in tincture has been used in gangrene intermittents and cutaneous diseases — —

Phytolacca Decandra & procumbens — Dr. Chapman recom-

How is the Nitric Acid given — Generally in Mucilage thus 3ij of the acid to six ounces of the mucilage of gum Arabic made secundem artem — dose tablespoonfull used in Hepatitis jaundice, venereal cases see Pierson — and to destroy vermin in old ulcers

What is the dose of the Muriatic Acid — 8 or 10 drops used in dyspepsia, jaundice &c

Astringents

What are astringents — Such substances which when applied to the human body produce a contraction of the soft solids thereby increasing their density and force of cohesion — Pulleri

In what does the astringent principle consist in vegetables — In the Tannin — It is soluble in water, Alcohol and the acids and distinguished by forming an insoluble compound with gelatin

Mention the vegetable astringents — extract of Catechu or Terra Japonica obtained from the Mimosa Catechuone of the purest astringents said to contain 54 p. Cent of the tannin dose 10 or 15 grains of the tincture half an ounce

Dr. Dorsey recommends in some chronic ulcers and especially the horse shoe ulcer resulting fm. bubo —

Kino procured chiefly from the gambia in Africa Dr. Duncan mentions three species — they contain a large portion of tannin dose fm. ʒj to ℥ss in the day — Dr. Fothergill who first ~~mentions~~ noticed the article recommends it in intermittents

How is Arsenic rendered active — By combination with oxygen — with a certain portion it forms the white oxide or arsenious acid and when completely oxygenated the arsenic acid

What preparations are used in medicines — The white oxide dose 1/16 of a grain — Fowlers solution wh. is prepared by boiling the white oxide and carbonate of potash each 64 grains in a pound of water — Dose 10 or 15 drops — To a child 1 year old one drop to a child two years old 2 drops and so on a drop for each year — Dr. Darrows used a saturated solution of the white oxide dose five drops —

On what diseases is it used — In intermittents it is improper — where the disease is attended with typhoid symptoms debility, or dropsical diathesis but Dr. Dorsey thinks it preferable to bark in intermittents of children and also to adults where there is a tendency to fe- in the intermission and which the bark would be likely to aggravate dose 10 or 15 drops every four or six hours in the intermission though it does no harm in the hot stage —

In periodical head ache in rheumatism, chorea, epilepsy Angina pectoris and in some ulcers it has been used In cancer it is utterly inefficacious —

How is the Sulphuric Acid used — either alone or in the form of elixir of vitriol dose of the last ten or fifteen drops in sweetened water or with bitters Dr. Dorsey prefers giving it in chamomile tea —

when combined with the peruvian bark thus

℞ Blue vitriol ʒj; Peruvian bark ℥j; Water ℥iv ℞

What preperation of Silver is used — The nitrate dose 1/8 or 1/4 of a grain to commence with Dr. Chapman has increased to 18 grains in the twenty four hours — It has been lately much reccommended in epilepsy, by Dr. D has never seen it do any good — also in Angina pectoris. It should be dissolved in water previous to its being made into pills

Are any preperations of Platina used — Dr. Dorsey has tried the nitro-muriate in syphilis but could discover no virtue in it

Is not Gold used — Dr. Pretin of Montpellier reccommends it in syphilis — he uses five different preperations Dr. Dorsey has no confidence in them

What preparations of Zinc are used — The flowers or oxide Zinc which rises up in flakes when the metal is exposed to red heat — dose 2 or 3 grains

The sulphate of Zinc does the same — It has been used in epilepsy, pertussis palpitation gonorrhea &c —

The acetate of Zinc has lately been reccommended in gonorrhea but the common prescription

What preperation of Bismuth is used — The white oxide dose 5 or 6 grains reccommended by Dr. Adair — Marcet and others in dyspepsia — It is perhaps no more than a mild gentle mineral ~~tonic~~ tonic

so usefull unless in combination with the last article - dose 2 or 3 grains ——— The Muriate of iron in tincture made by pouring muriatic acid on iron with the addition of some rectified Spirits —— Dose from 10 to 20 drops ——— It is recommended in suppression of Urine - Besides these there is the Ferrum Tartarisatum ———

Is copper active in its metallic state ——— It is considered so - copper coins swallowed by children are generally evacuated in three or four days - and Dr. Dorsey never has saw the copper much changed or any injury from it though it is sometimes said to produce nausea vomiting, salivation &c. No medicines should be given - acids, a pleasant food & ales should be avoided ———

What are the principal preparations of copper as atonic

The Ammoniuret of Copper made by triturating the carbonate of Ammonia with Sulphate of copper dose 1 or 2 grains - It has been much used in Epilepsy, but Dr. Dorsey has been much disappointed —— The following is Dr. Dicks prescription in epilepsy and Chorea - ℞ Flowers of Zinc ʒj; Ammoniuret of copper ʒj, Winters bark ℥j, made into 60 pills ———

The Sulphate of copper Dr. Dorsey used the following receipe of Dr. Moras in intermittents - ———

℞ Sulphate of copper 4 grains

Extract of Peruv: bark 32 grain made into 15 pills

The blue vitriol is also very usefull as a gargle particularly

In what cases is the Prunus virginiana or wild Cherry tree bark used ~~In~~ In intermittents, thoracic fever &c best given in decoction day ℥ij in a quart of water boiled away one half — It has a stimulant power with its tonic

What is the Chamomile — a native of England — The anthemis nobilis usually made into tea which is diaphoretic or tonic as it is given hot or cold dose a wineglassfull — It is one of the safest tonics to begin a course of tonic medicines

What is the name of Centaury — The Chironia Angularis — It is different from the centaury of england — It is inferior to the Chamomile

How is the Cornus Florida & Cornus Sericea used — In the same form & doses as the peruvian bark

How is the Eupatorium Perfoliatum used as a tonic — In cold infusion — Taken warm it is emetic, cathartic and diaphoretic

Mineral Tonic

What are the three preparations of Iron principally used — The Rubigo Ferri or carbonate Iron made by moistening iron filings and exposing them to the atmosphere — It is also made by precipitating it from the sulphate of iron in solution by the carbonate of Soda — dose from 5 to 10 grains — may be combined with the sal Martis or the bitters &c. Dorsey's favourite is the following ℞ Prep and Steel ℥ij Sal. Martis ʒj — In 16 powders

The Sulphate of Iron — as it irritates the stomach and bowels it is not

Lulea — It has been much used in dyspepsia and various nervous diseases — dose of powder 20 or 30 grain — of the compound tincture from ℥ij to ℥ss

What is the Root Colamba — The Frasera Carolinensis — Virtues & doses to Gentian

Where is the Colamba a native of — It is generally procured from the Islands of India — It is unknown to the botanists

In what diseases is it used — Principally in diseases of the stomach & bowels — dose ℥ss to ℥j It is very mucilaginous and subject to fermentation — It is rather more stimulating than gentian

Where is Quassia procured and what parts is used —

— From South America — The wood of the root is principally used in infusion or decoction say an ounce of the wood to a quart of water — The wood is rarely given in powder dose 20 or 30 grains an extract has lately been prepared by Mr. Marshall dose 3 grains — It is very intense bitter adapted to the same cases as Gentian or Colamba

What is the Angustura — The bark of a tree growing in South America called by Humbolt Cusparia Febrifuga — a heating stimulating bitter — It was once esteemed in intermittents — Mr. Brandt extols it in low fevers and Mr. Pierce says that in diseases of the stomach it is incomparable dose from ʒj to ʒj

Where is Serpentaria Virginiana used — In intermittents with the bark — In remittents and Typhus employed it in Typhus It is tonic, astringent and diaphoretic — dose from ʒj to ʒij

What kind is the best — The red has generally been preferred — It is more aromatic and less bitter than the other but is more frequently adulterated — Dr. Dorsey on this account generally prefers the yellow — There is no pale bark comes to Philadelphia —

In what diseases is it used — In intermittents Dr. Dorsey thinks the barks most usefull in the latter part of the remission — say a drachm every hour for the last eight hours — In remittents It can only be used when the remission is complete —

In continued fevers only ~~in the typhoid state~~ — Dr. Barton recommends it in gout and hemicrania —

In scrophula and scrofulus ophthalmia Dr. Fothergill recommends it but Dr. Dorsey would treat the latter affection with B. S. —

In Rachitis and curved spine the bark the cold bath and the various other tonics are usefull together with surgical machines for supporting the head —

In gangrene — it is adapted to very few cases perhaps in gangrene which results from some fevers or where there is great debility —

How is it given — In powder — in decaction say an ounce to a pint of water boiled for fifteen minutes w/ a stick of cinnamon — In the simple tincture & Huxams tincture — also used externally

What is the Gentian — The root of the Gentian

Cantharides — Bullens mentions it in intermittens and Sydenham in dropsy — In all pectoral affections catarrh, Tussis Pertussis, Asthma &c. it has been used — The cloves may be swallowed but they are better when cut or pounded and given as a bolus or it may be given as an oxymel — What other Antispasmodics might be mentioned — Saffron the essential oils, tar water and the warm bath —

TONICS

What are Tonics — Those medicines which when given in a weak and debilitated state of the system increase the strength they have been called reboratia Darwin called them Sthenica they make an impression on the stomach which is communicated by sympathy to the brain and nerves, to the absorbent system to the alimentary canal — to the cellular membrane to the blood vessels and skin —

How many they may be divided — Into vegitable & mineral Tonics

How many kinds of Cinchona officinalis are there —

Fourteen species have been described by the botanists but only three have been used in medicine — 1st. The Cinchona Lancifolia or Pale bark — It is small and convolutedated ~~in thick pieces and sometimes quilled~~

2d. The Cinchona Oblongifolia or red bark — It is in thick pieces and sometimes quilled

3d. The Cinchona Cordifolia or yellow bark — It is in flat pieces not convoluted —

It is given in powder, or tincture

What is the dose of the Oil of Amber — Ten drops — It is usefull in gouty Cholics and in Hysteria

Where is the Asafoetida procured — From the root of Ferula asafoetida a native of Persia

In what diseases is it used — It is usefull as an Anti-spasmodic in hysteria and spasmodic Asthma — as a carminative in various diseases of the digestive organs — as an expectorant in the secondary stages of Scrofulous, Pneumonia, Catarrh, measles, hypanche Tracheales & consumption — It is also usefull as an enema in flatulent Cholic

What is the dose — From 5 grs to ʒj Dr. Dorsey's prescription is ʒij to ℥iss of rose water or if more be required ℥ss to a pint of water

In What cases is the Gum: Ammoniac used — Principally as an expectorant thus ℞. Gum: Ammon: ℥ij Muc: G. Arab ℥viij Vinegar of Squills ℥ss Laudanum gtt. 50

What is the Valeriana Officinalis — The root of a plant a native of Britain — It has been recommended in Epilepsy, Hysteria hemicranium and certain febrile cases where tonic and diaphoretic properties are wanted

What are the properties of Alium Sativum It is stimulant — Antispasmodic, expectorant, diuretic and diaphoretic

In what cases has it been used — It has been used to vesicate the skin — In practice to promote suppuration the juice is used in deafness but Dr. Dorsey prefers the Tincture of

Dorsey thinks its virtues have been overrated ——
How is it given —— It may be given in julep or rubbed up in milk or in the form of Camphor tea — say ʒj to a pint of hot water — The dose fm. 5 grains to 20 —
Is it not used externally —— Yes dissolved in Spt. Turpentine say a drachm of Camphor to four ounces of Turpentine forms an admirable embrocation —
Where is the Musk procured —— From an animal of the deer kind called Mochus moschiferus. It is found near the Umbilicus —— It has all the properties of gum resin — ——
In what diseases is it used —— In some of low stages of fever especially in subsultus tendinum it is very usefull also in spasmodic Asthma — Hebertson uses it in tetanus — Dr. Dunman in arresting gangrene —
It may be given thus —— ℞ Val: Alkali — Musk aa ʒj
Mucil. P. Arab: ℥vi [Dose. a Table spoonfull
The above is very usefull in threat of gangrene
from fractures V. — —
What is the dose of Musk —— From 5 to 20 grains
What is the Artificial Musk —— It is made by pouring three parts of Nitric Acid and one of Oil of Amber — It is given as the last, Dr. Dorsey never uses it
Where is the Castor procured —— From the beaver in small sacs near the anus —— Dr. Dorsey thinks it ought to be banished fm the Materia Medica — dose 20 or 30 grs.
C.G.C.

letting the patient ad libitum — Jesuits bark

Antispasmodics

What are antispasmodics — Those medicines which relax spasms —

From what is the Camphor obtained — Many plants as the sage, sassafras &c. contain it but is obtained chiefly from the Laurus camphora a native of Japan —

What is its proper menstruum — It is soluble in the acids, alcohol, oils, and milk but insoluble in water and the alkalies have no effect on it

In what diseases is it used — It has been used in Typhus and other fevers evening in Typhus but is not so efficient as opium or the volatile alkali — It has also been used in puerperal fever — This disease is sometimes connected with a very active and at other times with a very depressed state of the system and in neither case is it the proper remedy — It is perhaps useful sometimes as a subnarcotic in calming fevers for there are some fevers which no depletion alone will be effectual in changing the action — In most of the neuroses, Cullen used it in Epilepsy with cuprum ammoniacum — In Asthma of the spasmodic kind. It has sometimes been efficial — In the convulsions of puerperal women it has been recommended by Dr. Hamilton. In strangury it is very useful — but on the whole Doctr

thinks with little advantage — It also used in enlarging the pupils —

How is it used — The seeds, leaves, and the extract have been used — Dr. Dorsey prefers the seeds powdered dose of each two or three grains increasing it to 15 or 20 — The tincture made by filling a quart bottle half full of the seeds and filling it up with spirits dose 10 or 15 drops

Has not the stramonium been used externally — Yes the leaves steeped in brandy has been recommended as an embrocation in rheumatism and an ointment made by boiling them in lard has been much used in burns and in hemorrhoids — Datura Stramonium —

What are the properties of the Nicotianum Tabacum — It is a powerfull narcotic producing great nausea and relaxation — not generally employed as a cathartic

In what cases is it used — Principally as an injection in hernia &c It has also been used internally in tetanus in large doses — It is usefull in some cases of tetter in form of strong decoction when the citrin oint. butter and calomel have failed —

What is the dose of the Humulus Lupulus as a narcotic — Of the leaves three grains — of the tincture half an ounce Dr. Dorsey prefers the infusion made by putting a handfull of leaves in a teapot and filling it up with water

remedy — in combination with mercury Dr. Dorsey cured a scrophulous ulcer of ten years standing in two months by it his prescription is as follows — ℞ Corosive Subl: grs 8 Ext: cicuta 14 (In 24 pills — one morning & evening) giving additional doses of the cicuta until one or two or even three drachms are given — It is also used in some other ulcers with advantage — In syphilis combined with scrophula it is a valuable remedy — It has also been used in Hooping cough and Tic Doloreux, Elephantiasis, consumption, Chorea, mania, Dr. Chapman speaks favourably of it in jaundice —

It is also used externally — the bruised leaves if they can be had the extract may be used — The cicuta bath has lately been used in Scotland in cancer

What are the common names of the Datura Stramonium — Thorn apple — James town weed and Stinkweed, and improperly Henbane —

What are its properties — They analagous to the other narcotics — Its powerful effects in dilating the pupil will distinguish it from the others of the class —

In what diseases is it used — It was introduced by Dr. Stark as a remedy for in Epilepsy, mania and other spasmodic diseases — In Epilepsy Dr. Archer thought it as powerful as the bark in intermittents — It has also been used in tetanus, Asthma, consumption, intermittents Palsy, and dropsy and gutta serena. In all these cases Dr. Dorsey

What is the Atropa Belladona — It is the Deadly night shade — It is a native Europe — possesses the common properties of narcotics — —

What part of the plant is used — — The berries, root, and leaves are all active but the leaves are prefered on account of the uniformity of their strength and the extract is used dose a grain or two — Dose of the leaves 2 or 3 grains —

In What diseases has it been used — — It has been used in Epilepsy chorea, mania, hysteria, hooping cough and it possesses a feeble diuretic power in dropsy — It has been used in intermittents and in cancer Dr. Cullen speaks favourably of it finally in dilating the pupil of the eye

What is the Conium Maculatum — — The Cicuta or Hemlock — It is a native of England but cultivated in the U. S.

What part is used — — The seeds and roots are medicinal but the leaves are prefered It is also used in form of extract — Dose of each 2 or 3 grains but it must be regularly increased to half an ounce or until it produced some effect — —

What is the best test of its activity — The dilatation of the pupil — —

In what diseases is it used — It was first used by Dr. Stark as a remedy for Schirrus and cancer — In genuine cancer it is totally though perhaps it may palliate some of the symptoms — In Scrophula it is a valuable

No. it is a native of England but grows with us —
Is every part of the plant active — — Yes. but the extract is mostly used — —
What are its qualities — It is thought greatly to resemble opium and it more certainly produces sleep than any other medicine except opium and it is free from its constipating effect
In what cases is it used — As a substitute for opium where the opium constipates, disagrees or produces distressing effects Dr. Bree used the following in Asthma —
℞ Tinct. of Squills gtt. 10 Hen bane gr 3 Nitric acid gtt. 6 Water ℥ss
Every 3 or 4 hours
What is the dose of the henbane — Two or three grains but may be increased to 10 or 15 —
What is the Prunus Laurocerasus — It is the Cherry tree laurel — It is not the common laurel a native of the U. S. —
What are its properties — It is narcot or sedative of the most powerfull kind — In large doses Dr. Cullen says it kills without a struggle or without producing inflammation —
How is it used — — In the form of distilled water from the leaves — It is now known as the pure prussic acid Dose 30 or 40 drops — It is also used in the form of infusion and tincture — Dose of the last from 6 to 10 drops —
In what diseases has it been used — —
— In Intermittents, consumption, Hypochondriasis &c.

How is the Laudanum prepared ——

By dissolving an ounce of Opium in a pound of diluted Alcohol an ounce of Laud.m contains 28 grains of opium a drachm 3/4 grains twenty five drops 1 grain ——

Is the Laudanum of Uniform strength —— No the opium is sometimes deposited in which case the Laudanum is weak and if the bottle be unstopped the alcohol evaporates and the Laudanum becomes strong ——

What are the doses of Laud.m — To an adult twenty five drops — To a boy from 10 to 15 years f.m 15 to 20 drops — To a child 5 years old 1 or two drops — as a general rule add a drops for each year — To a child a day old or within the month half a drop

What is the Elixer Paregoric — The opium renedered more stimulating by camphor, flowers of benzoin, anised oil &c an ounce contains but two grains of opium but according to the Edenburg Dispensatory eight grains — a child within the month may take from 5 to 8 drops, an adult go to 100 —

Where opium cannot be given by the mouth on account of nausea how may its effects be procured —— The opium may be applied in the form of plaister spread on leather and in some painfull affections anodyne pouttices are used — It may be used in the form of anodyne injections in which case three times the quantity is necessary in gill of mucilage or molasses and water —

Is the Hyoscyamus Niger or henbane a native of the U.S.

To relax spasm 5th. Check excessive evacuations 6th. To allay various morbid actions ——

In what diseases is it used —— In some states of fever Dr. Dorsey & Dr. Physick thinks that it does not aggravate the hot stage of intermittents — In phlegmasia where is the principle symptom and where the stimulant effect would add but little to the local affection —— In Pneumonia after depletion to allay the cough and assist the expectoration so also in catarrh Dr. Dorsey uses the following — ℞ Laud. m. gtt. 60 Vin: Antimon: ʒj Gum Arabic Liquorice ʒj Al: anised gtt. 6 Water ℥vi Sugar ʒj Dose a Tablespoonful —— The following he derived from Dr. Fothergill ℞ Elix: Paregoric Sinet: Tolu ʒ equal quantities dose a teaspoonful —— In hemorrhages in combination with sugar of Lead In dysentery and cholera after the 1st. stage — In cholic. Dr. Dorsey and Dr. Physick have used it in recent mania with some success — In Mania a potu, In tetanus the only remedy —— Hydrophobia and in Epilepsy where the paroxysm is periodical or attended with aura — In Asthma, palpitation dependent on spasm — In Anginosa pectoris recommended by Heberton — in Syphilis &c — What is same of the formula in which opium is given ——

—— In powder, in pills, the simple and vinous tinctures the camphorated tincture and the watery solution — Dr. Dorsey prefers it in the form of powder or Laudanum — The pills of gum should be recent ——

OLE

Cinnamon, cloves, mace, nutmegs horse radish, mustard &c —

Narcoticks

What are narcoticks — Those articles wh. induce sleep
What is opium — A gum resin procured from the Papaver somnifera by wounding the heads —
Where is it procured — From Turkey and the East indies the Turkey is the best —
What are effects when taken in the stomach
~~Acts as a diffusible principle Resides in its gum or resin~~
It is a diffusible stimulé of the highest grade, increasing the functions of both body & mind. in large doses it produces debility without any previous excitement according to Dr Crump the stimulant effect of a single grain does not last longer than 20 minutes and stimulant effect of 2½ grains not more than thirty or thirty five minutes — In moderate doses it ~~frequently~~ increases the frequency ~~of the~~ and force of the pulse but in an over dose the pulse will be found quick & slow. —
[According to Dr. Murray Dr. Dorsey says he has always found the pulse strong even in the case where a patient had taken 4 ounces of Laudanum — Dr. Seaman N. thinks different parcels of opium produces different effects — thus one will occasion watchfulness while another produces sleep]
Does its active principle reside ~~in the~~ gum or resin — In both hence it may be extracted by alcohol and water
What are the indications for the employment of opium —
1st. to allay pain 2nd. To keep up excitement. 3rd. To procure sleep,

Its effects perhaps continue longer than many of the diffusible stimulants — In brandy or rum the proportion of alcohol is 52 pr. cent wine is more of a tonic than brandy and in malt liquors the pernicious effects of the alcohol is in some degree counteracted by the hop and the also contain some nutritive — — —

How is prepared the Æther — By distilling alcohol with the mineral acids —

How does the stimulant of Sulphuric Æther fm. alcohol — It is more diffusible and antispasmodic but less permanent Dose from 20 drops to drachm — —

What is Hoffmans Anodyne — It is a kind of Sulphuric Æther diluted with alcohol —

How is the Oleum Terebinthinæ given — — Beat up with eggs or olive oil dose a drachm — it has been used in the low stages of Yellow fever and is very valuable in many spasmodic affections of the bowels —

What is the Capsicum Annum — — The Cayenne pepper It is an active stimulant free from all narcotic properties — It may be given with the food or in pills Dose fm. two to five grains and upwards — It is usefull in dyspepsia and Bergen reccommends it in intermittents in combination with blue vitriol

How is the Zinziber used — — Frequently in combination with iron and rhubarb — It is an excellent carminitive —

What other stimulants may be enumerated — The black pepper

have the caustic ammonia — when carbonate of lime or chalk is used the carbonate of Ammonia —

What is the dose of the Carbonate of Ammonia —

Five grains or a drachm combined with mucilage and sugar in the form of julep If Laudanum be added the proportion is one drop to a grain of the alkali — Dose a tablespoonful frequently repeated as its effects are very transient —

In what diseases is it used — In all the low states of fever — Dr. Chapman recommends it in intermittents in the form of Apt. Mindereri — In Chronic Rheumatism with Guaiacum in form of Vol: tincture of Guaiacum — In retrocedent gout In Asthma dependant upon errors of diet — In some of Dyspepsia as cardialgia and palpitation of the heart dependent upon Dyspepsia — In almost all the neurosis. In apoplexy dependant on the stomach &c. It is recommended in the bite of venimous reptiles by Dr. Wright & Dr. Ramsy —

What is the character of Volatile Alkali — It is the most valuable of stimulants Dr. Kuhn says he never saw it cause delirium — in any dose and that the excitement which it produces is nearer that of health than any other stimulant

Besides the Carbonate of Ammonia what other preparation are used — The Aqua Ammonia which is the caustic Ammonia absorbed by water, The aqua Carbonas Ammonia and the Ammoniated Alcohol — —

What are the characteristics of alcohol as a stimulus —

In cholera, Diarrhea, dysl — consumption — used in all the anginose affections, in erysipelas and arresting the progress of gangrene in Neurosis &c —

What is the name of Potatoe fly ——— The Lytta vittata It was as first used by Dr. Chapman of Bucks county — Dr. Hat and others think it superior to the Spanish fly but Dr. Dorsey has found its virtues about equal to them

Has not the actual cautery been used ——— Yes, and it has lately been recommended in affections of the head and blindness by Dr. Valentine ———

Where should setons be applied — In situations where they will occasion as little irritation as possible

What are the principles medicinal or caustics —

— Pure potash. It is rendered more powerfull by combination with quicklime — Its action extends deeper than any other caustic — It may be neutralized by vinegar — The mineral acids — The lunar caustic, it does not spread like the potash The sarin ointment is very usefull in keeping the blisters open

Stimulants

What are stimulants ——— Those means which augment and change the vital actions — some are mechanical as friction others chemical as heat, electricity & galvanism others operate by making an impression upon the stomach — —

How is the Volatile alkali prepared — Generally from the muriate of Ammonia — Distilled with quick lime we

of rye meal made into a paste with vinegar — or equal parts of Mustard and flour or pure mustard as the case may require

What precautions are necessary in the use of sinapisms — The patients feet should be examined frequently for gangrene has been known to be the result — They should be taken off as soon as the rubefacient effect is produced

What is the most common vesicatory — The cantharides or Melloe vesicator: as procured from France, Italy and Spain — The flies may be dusted on Basilicon after it is spread on the Epispastic ointment may be used — In making the ointment as much flies as can be mixed with the ointment should be used

Besides the irritation on the surface what other irritation are they liable to produce — An irritation of the neck of bladder — Percival says if a blister be applied to the head immediately after it is shaved it will invariably produce it but Dr. Dorsey think the fact is not sufficiently established

What are the remedies for strangury, Barley water, Gum Arabic tea, camphor tea an injection of Laudanum.

In what diseases is blisters used

They are among the universal remedies, In fevers of increased action after b. s. In very slow fevers where sloughing is apprehended They should be applied to upper extremities in preference to the lower, In chronic intermittents In phlegmasia they should here be applied as near the affected part as possible

S. G.

Oleum Terebinthina Dose half an ounce for an adult a drachm for a child — best by being given before breakfast the best of all the medicines for tape worm — recom.d by Dr. Letson Rotherglile &c — —

What are the remedies to correct debility after the expulsion of worms — Tonics the best of which is iron — —

Epispasticks

How may epispastics be divided — 1st Rubifacients or those which produce a superficial inflammation 2d. Vesicatories or those which a discharge of serum under the Cuticle 3rd. Caustics or those which destroy the life of the part. —

How may the rubifacient effect be produced — By various mechanical measures as friction by heat as hot bricks, boiling corn, mush, boiling water has been recommended in parangchia hot cloths has been recommended in spasmodic affections of the bowels but heated oats are greatly to be prefered By various chemical irritants, aqua ammonia with olive oil the Oleum terebinthina — when its action is to be hastened flannels should be wet with with camphor it forms jesuits drops the tartar emetic applied dry — adhesive plaister, Burgundy Pitch &c. — By Cataplasms — the weakest of which is a mixture of flour or any farinaceous matter with vinegar and salt — when we want it more irritating garlic or pepper may be combined — or the mustard into the form of sinapisms which is still more of an irritant say one part of mustard with two or three parts

What are the remedies for Ascarides — Dr. Chapman thinks species of worms perhaps best managed by injections: the best which he says is aloes say ℥j or ℥ij in ~~a~~ pint of milk — Hiera Picra — an ounce to a pint of Spirits — Dose to a child three or four years old a tablespoonful every three or four hours until it purges

Tobacco injections recommended by Wharton Camphor in the form of tea made by powdering ℥j with a few drops of Spirits and pouring a pint of hot water on it.

Lime Water — Bitters as tansy juice, rue, wormwood — Hepars Sulphurus common Salt

What are the remedies for Ulmia — balsam, Ethiops Mineral, corrosive Sublimate, Iron Filings, should be given in large doses say for a child a teaspoonful recommended by Dr. Heartshorn — Tin the Filings — and Amalgum Dr. Fisher of Fisher of Boston recommends it in all species of worms dose 15 to 20 grains a day — [Dr. Chapman says that most of the drastic purgatives as Colocynth, Scammony, and Gamboge, have been used, The Gamboge he says has been highly recommended — It should be given in large doses say 10 or 12 grains every other day]

Polypodium Filix Mas or male fern — the root dose ℥j or ℥ij it is the chief ingredient in Madam Nuffers famous remedy — growth in Europe — Dolichos Pruriens or cowhage — the hair or spicula — dose a teaspoonful mixed with molasses for a child — grows in the East & West indies —

Fowlers Mineral Solution recommended by Dr. Fisher —

LLE

it should be given so as to purge say for a child four or five years old six grains — a fashionable vermifuge in London is three grains of calomel with one grain sulphate of iron on three successive nights, with rheubarb succeeding mornings —

Chenopodium Anthelminticum or jerusalem oak — the leaves, seed, and oil — the first may be made into tea and given ~~in~~ three successive days and then omit it three with a purge in the interval — The bruised seeds may be given in doses of a spoonful ~~with~~ syrup Dose of the oil for a child 3 or 4 years old 5 or 6 drops —

Spigelia Marylandica or carolina pink root all the parts of the plants are active but the root the most so, used in powder or infusion. Dose of powder from 5 to 10 grains to a child three years old. It has sometimes a narcotic effect which Dr. Barton says the serpentaria will prevent It is best perhaps to combine it with some purgative as senna or Rheubarb —

Melia Azedrack or Bride of ~~China~~ India — ~~strong~~ decoction of the root or bark of the root Dose teacupfull for an adult

Melia Bonus ~~Chinensis~~ Sinensis — The leaves, dose from 5 to ten grains —

Fraxinus Spinosus or babbage bark tree the bark in powder or decoction From Dr Dorseys prescription for an adult is ℞ Radicis Ferri ʒij Sal. Martis ʒj. M. div in 12 powders — Common Salt Dose ʒj. or ʒij

How many species of worms are there — 1st. The Lumbricoides twelve or fifteen inches long resembling the ground worm usually found in the jejunum and ileum

2d. The Ascarides about half an inch long most commonly found in the colon and rectum —

3d. The Trichuris — tis very sa about two long — 4th. The Tenia or bucubitina or tape worm composed of joints and sometimes fifty feet and upwards in length —

At what period does worms most frequently occur —

Between the ages of one and five years —

What are the symptoms of worms — — — variable appetite disturbed sleep, swelled lips, fœtid breath, intestinal irritability, but the most certain symptom according to Dr. Heberden is an œdematous swelling and contraction of the alae nasi — The Ascarides may be distinguished by irritation and itching about the anus — The Tenia may be distinguished by gnawing sensation about the stomach and small intestines, worms occasionally produce all the symptoms of mania, epilepsy hydrocephalus, dysentery, blindness, and they are said to produce a peculiar kind of fever called febris Vermenosa

How do anthelmintic medicines operate — Some are purgative, some destroy the life of the worm and some mechanically Dr. Hamilton thinks anthelmintic medicines only usefull as they purge —

What are the remedies for Lumbricoides — Calomel

over

How is the aloes given — In pills, tincture, and in combination with tonics hence Hoopers pills R. Sal: Marts, Hiera picra aa ℥ss Pulv. Salap: ʒj Gum: Myrrh: ℥ss. pills

How is the Black Hellebore given — In tincture dose 30 drops increasing to 50 or 60 drops Dr. Physick thinks it the best emmenagogue —

How is the Guaiacum given — Dr. Drewes gave the volatile tincture in doses of a teaspoonfull two or three times a day. Dr. Dorsey has used without any advantage

How is the Polygala Senika given — In powder but better in decoction, say an ounce to a pint of water dose 2 or 3 ounces in the day or as much as the stomach will bear

What is the dose of the Ergot — 15 grains every night

How is the savin used — Powdered leaves dose ℥ss two or three a day or the oil dose ten drops —

What are some of Mineral emmenagogues — Mercury so as to salivate, preparations of iron in combination alone recommended by Dr. Gallagher or in combination with bitters digested in wine or in cider —

What are remedies for Dysmenorrhoea — Bloodletting warm bath, opium either alone or in combination with Camphor injections of Laudanum

Anthelmintics

What are Anthelmintics — Those medicines which destroy or expel worms from the Alimentary canal —

The salutary operation of mercury in the cure of Syphilis ——
What is Dr. Dorsey's rule in doubtful cases of Syphilis ——
To resort to mercury — he believes syphilis ~~is~~ not a rare disease —
he describes a cluster of small pimply vesicles occuring around the epithelion of the glands penis which he says are not venereal and may be cured by lead water. ——
Are the saline preparations of mercury more apt to produce constitutional affections than the others ——
Dr. Dorsey thinks not — he supposes the fumigations recommended by Mr. Abernethy useful in venereal ulcers locally applied but they cannot be to alone — ——

Emmenagogues

What are Emmenagogues —— Medicines supposed to excite the menstrual discharge — — —
What are the causes of retention & suppression of the menses — Cullen attributes the retention to a particular state of the ovaria — Hamilton to a derangement in the bowels — Cullens opinion is the most plausible though Hamilton's plan of treatment by purgatives unquestionably is correct — suppression most generally arises from colds in which case there is commonly fever ——
Is not the class of emmenagogues very extensive ——
To be perfect it might include the whole materia Medica of the particular emmenagogues some are purgatives, some ~~are~~ tonic, and others stimulant — The state of the system must always be attended to ——

continued and on this account friction is best suited to it — The diet in both cases should be such as to strengthen without exciting inflammation. ——

What are some of the morbid affects of Mercury —
Prodigious swelling of the tongue & mouth sloughing of the jaws and cheeks — this last never takes place except before the age of three and fourteen — ——

What are the best remedies to check the violente operations of Mercury —

Removal of the causes, Opium and cold dry air —

Have not some other morbid effects been ascribed to it by Mr. Pearson
Yes, erythismus and excema the last called Hydrargyrum by Mr Allay

What are symptoms of erythismus —— It is characterised by great irritability and depression of strength small quick pulse and pale contracted countenance — the mercury must be discontinued for eight or ten days and when the disease subsides Mr. Pearson and Mr. Hunter say it can hardly be reproduced

What is the appearance of the excema — — small vesicular eruptions which if not ruptured at an early period acquire the size of a large pins head — Mr. Allays describes three species —

Does there appear any foundation for the Mercurial disease of described by Mr. Matthias —— No, none of the symtoms produced by mercury has any resemblance to the mercurial even if the mercury be continued for years. but a variety of causes especially constitutional irritation may prevent

What is the treatment of a Bubo. —

— Blisters, Leeches, purging, low diet and mercurial friction so as to prevent suppuration but when this takes place they must be opened with caustic or the lancet but we must not attempt the cure of a bubo by local applications alone. —

What is the treatment of a bubo after it has been opened

— A poultice for two or three days and then the common dressings especially red precipitate. sea bathing or as a substitute the salt water bath. — in Scrofula habits cicuta should be combined with mercury. —

What are the secondary symtoms of Syphilis — —

— When the disease attacks the throat, nose, tonsils, skin &c. it is the stage of Lues Venerea —

How soon does Lues Venerea make its appearance —

In about six weeks after contamination or after the mercurial action ceases —

What is the treatment of Lues Venerea in its first stage —

— Mercury and the universal practice is to continue it for three months — nitric acid is often useful —

What is the secondary stage of Lues Venerea —

That in which the tendons facia ligaments bones and periosteum become affected — they are sometimes called the second order of parts

If the first order of parts be cured will it afford any assurance that the second will not become ~~affected~~ diseased —

The same as the first, but the mercury must be longer

In how many primary forms does it appear —

— Two, Gonorrhoea and Chancre or pox

What is a Chancre — An ulcer caused by the application of venereal virus. —

What is the appearance of a Chancre ~~where do they most generally appear~~ — a hard base with callous edges, sometimes on the body of Penis they appear as a mere pimple which when scratched off there forms a scab

Where do they most generally make their appearance

— They most ~~generally~~ frequently appear on the ~~edges~~ angle on each side of the frenum of the glandes penis sometimes in three or four days in others not for 5 or 6 weeks.

What is the treatment of a Chancre —

It requires both constitutional and local remedies — lunar caustic or red precipitate are the best local applications Dr. Physick prefers the last —

May not a chancre be cured by constitutional remedies alone

— Yes, but the process is tedious requiring 4 or 5 months —

How long ought the mercury be continued — through the whole process of healing except where the Chancre is large when it may be left off as soon as the process of skinning begins to take place —

What is a venereal Bubo — a swelling of the Lymphatic glandes from an absorption of venereal ~~virus~~ poison

Is a venereal Bubo never a primary symptom — Mr. Adams thinks not and Dr. Dorsey treats such bubos without mercury

Typhus Dr. Warren and all the new England practioners no reccommend it

In which of phlegmasia is it reccommended ——

In chronic ophthalmia, phrenitis, pneumonia, mania, frequently succeeds when other remedies fail — In Cynanche Malignan Doct. Douglas, Barton, & Bard in Cynanche Trachealis by Dr. Rush & Hamilton and the corrosive sublimate by Dr. Archer — In chronic syphilitic rheumatism and rheumatic gout in hepatitis where there is no disorganization & in hepatic affections extended to the lungs no remedy is so usefull. ——

Who first used it in Consumption —— Dr. Radcliff in the cure of William King of England — it is only in chronic inflammation of the Lungs that Dr. Rush found it usefull — In chronic catarrh and cough it is one of the best remedies

In what other diseases is Mercury used ——

In most of the profluvia Clark, Meghorn, and Lind reccommend it in dysentery, Clutterbuck in Colica pictonum in small doses Dr. Clark in ~~small~~ large In many of Neurosis — in epilepsy it is sometimes usefull in hypochondriasis combined with dyspepsia Dr. Barton reccommends it in some of the Cachexia as dropsy & hydrocephalus — in many Local diseases as deafness recent opacities and lastly syphilis — ——

Where was syphilis first known in europe —— Subsequent to the voyage of columbus in 1493 ——

What is the Red Precipitate — The oxyidum Hyd: sub: per Acidum Nitricum made by decomposing the nitrate of Mercury — it is an oxide with a small portion of nitric acid —

What is the grey or ash coloured oxide —

The oxidum Hyd: cinereum made by decomposing nitrate of mercury by Ammonia — Dose 2 or 3 grains

What is the Turpeth Mineral — The yellow sub Sulphate of Mercury —

What is the Calx Hydrargyri Albi — The Muriate of Mercury and Ammonia it was called Sal: Alembroth by the Alchemists —

By whom was mercury first used in medicine —

By the Arabians in Lues venerea —

When was it first used in fevers — It is mentioned as having been used by Dr. Radcliffe about the beginning of the 17th century — Dr. Mosely subsequently employed it but it is to Dr. Chisholm in 1796 that the honour of introducing it in yellow fever is due —

What is its character in yellow fever — Most of the West & East indies writers approve of it though Dr. Lynn & Dr. Jackson condemn it — Dr. Rush thought it one of the best auxillary remedy in our yellow fever

In what other fevers is it used —

In Chronic Intermittents and in the late epidemic

and Dr. Seybert — even upon the supposition of its being taken into the blood vessels sympathy must still be called into explain its effects on many parts of the system as the tendons &c.
Is not mercury been found in the milk & bones —
Yes. Dr. Hamilton says he found the globules in the milk and, Mead. Boyle, and Boerhave say they detected it in the bones but their observations were probably erroneous.
How does mercury operate in curing syphilis —
B. Bell & Swedeaur says it acts by combining with the poison & neutralizes it — John Hunter explains it on the fact that no two morbid actions can exist at the same time — Thus mercury substitutes a new action which spontaneously subsides after subverting the syphilitic action —
What are some of chemical preperations of the Mercury —
— The Ethiops mineral, factitious cinnabar, calomel &c —
What is the factitious cinnabar — Sulphuretum Hydrargyri rubrum made of 5 parts of mercury & one of sulphur fused and sublimed used principally in fumigation
What is the corrosive sublimate — The muriate of mercury made by gradually heating & subliming nearly equal parts of the sub-sulphate of mercury and muriate of soda Dose from 1/4 to 1/8 of a grain —
What is the red oxide of Mercury — The Hydrargyrum calcinatum made by exposing mercury to a high degree of heat, it is acri and seldom used internally!

LSC

Senka &c. but their salivant effects are more accidental than uniform — —

Is the Hydrargyrus active in its crude state — It has no power independent of its ponderosity it has been used in worms and constipation ——

How is it rendered active — By mechanical division & trituration with many gummy and unctious substances and by combination with oxygen, acids, sulphur &c. ——

What are the effects of the internal exhibitation of mercury —

— Slight fever fœtid breath, increased flow of the saliva, the earliest symptoms is a livid paleness of gums

Mention some of the preperations of mercury rendered actively by trituration —— 1st Plenks gummy solution, made by triturating mercury with gum: arab then add water so that eight ounces of the mixture may contain a drachm of the Mercury. — 2°. The Pilula hydrarg: or blue pill made by triturating mercury with any mucilage as cons: Roses or honey with a small quantity of Rhubarb or prepared chalk — 3°. The Unguentum Hydrargyri it is made by substituting lard or suet some think it a cerate of Mercury others that the metal is oxydated and some ascribe all the effects of the Mercury to the oxygen —— —

How is the modus operandi of Mercury to be explained — ~~Subse~~ Subsequent to the discovery of the circulation — it was discovered on mechanical principles it probably acts by sympathy, without any absorption as is proven by the experiments of Dr. Physick

is made by dissolving one pound of the gum resin in two pounds and a half of Alcohol — The volatile tincture is made of 4 ounces of the gum to a pound and a half of Ammoniated Alcohol dose 2 drachms Dr. Chapman gives from half an ounce to an ounce at bed time —

What diseases is it used in —— In chronic rheumatism, gout

Where does the Daphne Mezereum grow — In europe and on the banks of the Ohio —

How is it used —— generally in decoction made by boiling two drachms in three quarts of water to two

What is Dr. Dorsey formula for making the decoction of the woods similar to Dr. Cooks leaving out the red saunders Viz Lignum Vitæ ℥iij Sassafras, Liquorice aa ℥j; Water 10 pounds —

Where does the Cunipheris Sabina or Savin grow —

In Siberia & Tartary but cultivated in U. S. the leaves used — dose 10 or 15 grains it is heating and stimulating and particularly used in chronic Rheumatism —

Sialagogues

What are Sialagogues —— Those medicines which produce a discharge from the salivary glands —

How may these articles be divided —— Into those which are used externally and into those wh. are used internally —

Do not other internal medicines besides mercury excite salivation —— Yes, As arsenic, copper, lead, polygala

Yes. Dr. Dewey prefers nitre Dr. Barton used gum: arab or loaf sugar — In diarrhoea or dysentery chalk may be used How are the Dovers powders best given — Cautiously In curran jelly — Dr. Pullen recommends them to be given in the morning but they may be given at night or at any time What are properties of Eupatorium perfoliatum —
It is said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, cathartic and emetic
What part of it is used — every part —
In what diseases has it been used — In intermittents hence it is called ague weed, bone set, thorough wort — in bilious fevers and in the late Typhus pneumonia Typhoides, yellow fever and diseases of the skin — Cong. Mp to a point
What are the properties of Polygala Seneka — It is a universal stimulant exciting most of secretions —
How is the Laurus Sassafras used — In infusion
Where is the Guaiacum officinalis procured — From the West indies —
What part is used — The wood called Lignum vitæ and the gum resin —
How is the ~~gum~~ wood used — In decoction made by boiling half a pound of shavings in three quarts of water down to two quarts one of which may be given in the day —
How is the gum used — In the form of powder — dose 10 or 15 grains or in tincture —
How is the tincture made — The common tincture

obe

What is the James's Powder — The oxide of Antimony with phosphate of ~~Lime~~ Dose 5 or 6 grains Dr. Kuhn thinks it very uncertain and ~~that all its~~ good effects may be produced with more certainty by the emetic tartar. —

To whom is antimony prohibited — To dyspeptic and gouty patients and ~~to~~ those subject to cramp in the stomach or tormina —

What is the dose of Ipecacuhana as a diaphoretic —

— From half a grain to two or three grains of the powder and from 30 to 40 drops of the wine

How is Rivercous's saline draught made

— By saturating the vegitable Alkali with acetous acid or lime juice as follows — ℞. Lemon juice or Vinegar ℥ij Potta Tartar. q.s. ~~to saturate~~ Loaf sugar ℥ij Water ℥iv ~~℞~~

What is the dose of Nitrate of Potash — Ten or fifteen grains

What is the ~~Hist~~ Mindereri — The aqua Ammon. Acet.

It is made by saturating Acetous acid with carbonate of Ammonia

How is opium given best as a diaphoretic — In combination with Antimony or ipecacuhana — Vin of Antimoniae Vinum gtt. 30 Laudanum 25 the nausea of the one and the narcotic effect of the other are both modified —

In what form is opium combined with ipecacuhana

In the form of Dovers powders made of opium 1 part Ipecac: 1 Sulph: Potash eight pt. ~~Dose ten~~ grains —

Has not other substitutes been used for Nitridated Tartar —

over 16c

What is Dr. Ferriers prescription in Diabetes — —
— ℞. bort. linchanæ, ura ursi aa ℥j Opium grj — one dose
he gave lime water after each dose and directed an Animal
diet Dr. Physick has immitated his prescription with success
How has diaphoretics as respects their mode of action been divided
Dr. Dorsey makes no division Dr. Chapman into such as act
directly on the surface, into such as induce relaxation of the
exhalents & into such as increase the general circulation
What are some of means of producing diaphoretics by direct application
? — Heat applied by hot bricks plunged into vinegar and
up into flannell and put under the bed clothes, or by Doctor
Jennings apparatus, or the vapour bath, or by hot sand, chaff, oats
salt, bran, ashes, and other non-conducters heated and put into
bags, cold too sometimes acts as a diaphoretic when applied to
the surface or taken into the stomach, Dr. Phelps reccommends
ablution in alkaline solution —
Mention some of diaphoretic medicines — Most of emetic
articles especially antimony and Specacuanha and most of neutral
salts either seperately or combined may be managed so as to be diaphoretic
together with opium guaiacum and other stimulating articles. —
What is the dose of Antimonial wine as a diaphoretic —
To a child within the week, a drop — to a child four or five years old
from three to five drops to an adult twenty or thirty — Baker
and Pringle reccommend Antimonial wine in bilious fever and
dysentery —

to promote a discharge from the skin — ——

How have they been divided — —— Into diaphoretics & sudorifics but they differ only in degree. ——

How do they operate — Dr. Cullen thought they act by increasing the action of heart and arteries on the superficial vessels but no increase of circulation alone either general or local will produce sweating. ——

In what manner do they reduce action — —— By evacuating of serum, by filling the superficial vessels & by exciting a new action which abstracts excitement from the other parts.

What does Dr. Cullen call the diaphoretic regimen ——

— Keeping the body warm and administering warm drinks —

In what diseases are they used — In phlegmasia, in profluvia, as catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, in some of the neuroses as diabetes, in dropsies ~~of neuroses~~ where there is febrile action & in some cutaneous diseases. ——

What precaution is necessary in the use of diaphoretics in fevers & phlegmasia — —— Never to use them in a high pulse previous to depletion — the saline are — generally preferable but in chronic rheumatism the stimulating will be allowable —

Are they to be used indiscriminately in every stage of profluvia

No. Catarrh should be treated as the phlegmasia of the bowels it is sometimes a retroversion of bilious fevers mere sweating will not do in this climate it often requires venesection & purging ——

to any other remedy. It has also been used in dysuria strangury, catarrh of the bladder, chronic gonorrhoea & leucorrhoea but chronic gonorrhoea is generally owing to stricture and leucorrhoea an obstruction of the catamenia

What is the name of the common hop — Lupulus communis or Humulus Lupulus — ——

How is it used — — In infusion or tincture Dose of the strong infusion about a pint a day of the saturated tincture ℥ss three times a day. —— or ℥ss —

What is the name of the wild carrot Daucus carota

How is it employed —— The roots and seeds in infusion

Who first used the oleum Terebinthe as an anthelmintic — Dr Physick

What is the dose —— 10 or 15 drops three or four times a day mixed with a little ~~sugar~~ oil of cinnamon or oil Sassafras which is better. ——

Have not some of the aliaceous plants a Garlick & Leek been used

—— —— Yes. —— —— ——

May not stone be ranked among the morbi stimuli ——

—— Yes. Dr. Duncan relates a case of Dr. Dorsey was consulted in two cases —— It is generally caused by fraud or insanity and the character of the stone may be discovered by the mineral acids

Pyrola Umbellata — — Dr. Barton thought it equal to the uva ursi —— ——

Diaphoresticks

What are diaphoretic —— Those medicines suited

Can carbonic acid be detected in the urine after using it.
Yes. according to Dr. Percival and it may be proved by the precipitation from lime water but Dr. Priestly says it contained in all urine
What is the Character of carbonic acid as an antilithic
It is indeuitly usefull. Dr. Dorsey mentions the case of a boy who voided forty two calculi in forty eight hours with complete relief by the use of seltzer water. [When the carbonic acid cannot be had the effervescing draught may be used Dr. Chapman]
Who has lately recommended the Muriatic & Nitric acids
— Mr. Copeland — but he prefers the nitric dose 40 drops of the nitric & 30 of Muriatic acids —
What are Antilithics which have been considered as palliatives
They comprise most of the bitters and astringents the most important is the Uva Ursi — —
How do they operate — — Cullen thought they were antacids but they probably operate by repairing the functions of the stomach —
What is the botanical name of the Uva Ursi — Arbutus Uva Ursi
Where does it grow — It is common to europe & America
In what form is it is given. — generally in powder Dose ℥ss though Dr. Parrier gave it to the extent of ℥ss Dr. Bartons dose 5. grs
In what diseases is the Uva Ursi usefull — In relieving the pain of stone. Dr Hosack used it in suppuration of the bladder which was probably a more mucous discharge from the bladder. In irritable bladder Dr. Dorsey believes it equal

What preparation of Potash is used? — As a lithontriptic the aqua potassæ a caustic lye has been preferred dose 15 or 20 drops twice a day but as an antilithic the salts of Tartar or sub. Carbonate of potash Dr. Dorsey prefers dose from 5 to 10 or 20 grains. The super carbonate of potash he thinks still better — which is best made by dissolving 8 or 10 grains of carbonate of potash in a half pint of bitter water of which three or four may be taken in the course of the day. — to be preferred to all others —

How is the Soda given? — In pills or in solution ℥ss or ℥j in the day. —

Does the oil in soap give it any particular advantage? — No. and perhaps renders it more drastic — the castile is the best

What is the character of Lime? — It is inferior perhaps to the alkalies it appears to have the power of rendering the stone tangible to the sounds by inclosing it in a pouch — it was the active remedy of Mrs. Stephens. —

What is the character of the Magnesia? — Mr. Brant and Mr. Thomas recommended it as the best remedy in gravel

How and did they give it? — In doses of 20 grains morning and evening in Lime water. —

Does there appear to be a difference between gravel and stone? Yes — most of Mr. Brandt's patients were old gouty patients and it is said that persons of this description who avoid red gravel seldom have stone Dr. Simpson says that in Blackfriars gouty hospital not one patient ever had stone

How did Dr. Walaston divide them ——— Into 4 clases
1st. The uric calculi 2d. the diffusible calculi, 3d. the Mulberry calculi
4th. The bony calculi – but all clasifications are useless ———
Will not the gastric liquor dissolve stone and can it not be injected into the bladder without occasioning irritation — So Dr. Dorsey has proved in his inaugural dissertation ———
Has the stone ever been dissolved in the bladder — Yes Dr. Dorsey dissected a gentleman who had been sounded some years before he died in whom the stone was evidently perceived but his bladder contained no stone at the time of his death.
Does not the urine acquire alkaline properties in the administration of those medicines ———
Yes, and the urine will even dissolve calculi out of the body Dr. Boston in the case of a Lady who had taken two ounces a day of soda for several months detected it also in the serum of the blood.
———
Why have we not reason to believe that a knowledge of chemical affinities would aid us in our choice of lithontriptic medicines Because chemical laws appear to be suspended in the bladder thus disengaged soda has been found in the bladder with phosphate of lime and were it otherwise alkalies would answer every purpose because according to Fourcroy they will dissolve every species of stone out the body ———
How has medicines of this clas been divided — Into two kinds Those which have been supposed to dissolve and those w.h palliate the symptoms
&c.

What is the common dose — From 5 to 10 drops three times a day
In what other diseases is it recommended — In Diabetes in gleet & Leucorrhoea by Dr. Robertson, In Typhus by Dr. Home and has been used in Tetanus —
How did Dr. Robertson use it — He put half an ounce in six ounces of water dose a tablespoonful three times a day — he prohibits it to persons predisposed to consumption or glandular affections —
Is it not considered a hazardous remedy in large doses — Yes

Antilithics

What are antilithics — Those remedies suited to relieve the symptoms of urinary organs —
Have we any medicines — No — the acids and the alkalies will dissolve the stone out of the body but the stomach and bladder becomes so irritated that they cannot be continued long enough to dissolve the stone and perhaps it is regenerated in every instance as fast as it is destroyed —
Does not healthy urine contain the matter of calculi
Yes — And nothing is necessary but a nucleus but there may be a calculus diathesis in which calculi will form without any nucleus —
What is urinary calculi composed of — 1st. Uric acid 2d. Phosphate of Lime 3d. Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia 4th Oxylate of Lime. 5th. Muriate of Ammonia 6th. Magnesia 7th Phosphate of iron 8th. Silica 9th. Urea 10th Mucous —

10 or 12 grains rubbed up with a little sugar Dr. Dorsey has found more successfull in same cases of chronic Gonorrhoea than Gals: Copaiva.

Has the Polygala Seneka been used in dropsy —

Yes. Sir Charles Milnor says he cured six cases out of thirteen Dr. Barton cured one case but Dr. Dorsey says he has never found the stomach able to bear it in large enough doses —

What other properties does it possess, It is emetic, cathartic, expectorant, & stimulant —

How is it given — In powder or decoction. —

What is the dose of the powder — From 10 grs to a ℈j three times a day

How is the Decoction made. ~~℥j to a~~ ℥j to a pint of water, ℥j to ℥j dose

What other diseases has it been used in — It has been used in pleurisy but Dr. Dorsey says he never would use previous to the P. E. Archer recommends it in Leyrnanche Trachealis but it is difficult to get children to take it in large enough doses. It has also been used in Rheumatism and gout

What is the character of the Opium Petroselinum and Lobelia Syphilitica

— Barly tea is a usefull auxillary in dropsy and is usefull in relieving strangury from blisters — The root of the Lobelia Syphilitica is a usefull diuretic —

How is the Melos Vesicatorius used as a diuretic —

Generally in Tincture of doses 2 or 3 drachms a day have been found usefull in atonic dropsies —

How is the tincture made — — An drachm of Cantharides to a pound of proof spirit — —

In Hydrothorax and those cases of Dropsy in which there is organic derangement —

Is nausea necessary to the action of the squill —

Dr. Home thought it acted best when it excited nausea though Dr. Cullen was of opinion that its diuretic effects was lessened when it affected the stomach — Dr. Dorsey thinks he never saw powerfully diuretic except where it nauseated

What is the Balsam Capaiva — The juice of the of the Copaifera officinalis of the west indies & South America the best comes from Brazil —

What is its dose — 30 drops three times a day

In what diseases is it usefull — ~~It does good in proportion~~ — In Gonorrhea & gleet & also to relieve hemorrhoids and strangury from blisters —

In what stages of Gonorrhea is it usefull — It does good in proportion as it is used early it is also usefull in the chronic stages

How long may it be taken — In Brown sugar or Melasses Doct. Chapman's prescription is — ℞ Bals: Copaiva ℥ss, Camp: ʒs: Lavend, ʒs: Ant: aulc aa ℥ij Tinct: Opii ʒj Gum: Acac ℥ij Water ℥iv — Dose a Tablespoonfull two or three times a day —

What is the Alcum Terebinthe procured from — The Pinus Larix — The residum after distillation is the common or yellow Rosin

What diseases has it been used in — In gleet of 10 or 12 drops but may be given to the extent of ℥ss or ℥j —

Has the Rosin been used in medicine — Yes in doses of

That it is useless or even hurtfull in consumption of this is by deranging the digestive organs — but in chronic affections of the breast without tubercles or disorganization or in cases about to terminate in Phthisis where there is slight hem ~~orrhage~~ of lungs pain in the side with accelerated pulse where depletion is inadmissable or where it can no longer be resorted to it is a valuable remedy and it does good exactly as it diminishes the ~~pulse~~ action of pulse — — —

What is the Character of the Nicotiana as a diuretic — It is in many respects analagous to the Digitalis but by no means so active —

How is it used — In infusion say an ounce to a pint of boiling water with a little Spirits of Wine —

What is its dose — — 30 or 60 drops —

What is the Character of the Scilla Maritima as a diuretic

It is a safe and active diuretic not inferior to digitalis in power though Dr. Mullen thought it had no specific effect on the kidneys but promoted all the secretions —

How is it given — — generally in substance

What is its dose — — From 1 to 3 grains

What is it combined with — — It may be combined with Nitre or with Gum: Ammoniac made into pills or with Opium but its still more important combination is with calomel say 1/2 gr ~~with~~ or 1 gr to each dose — —

Where is the combination with calomel particularly usefull

over to 04

In what form did he use it — with Tinct Colc and Laudanum as recommended by Dr. Douers ~~Cullen~~ ℞. Solu ℞ Opii aa ʒj; ℞. Digitalis ʒss Dose 10 drops three times a day increasing it to 40, three three times a day

Has it not been strongly recommended in consumption — Yes, Dr. Beddoes*, Drake, Maginnis, Heulake & others thought it a specific, Dr. Maginnis says he cured 44 patients out of 77 - of the rest 23 were relieved and only 10 died.

What does Dr. Bayle include in his definition of consumption — Every injury of the Lungs which produces disorganization and subsequent ulceration — Dr. Pinel defines it to be pain, cough hectic fever, expectoration & Marasmus

To what has the difficulty of healing ulceration in lungs been attributed — To the parenchymatous structure of the lungs and the motion they undergo Does this really appear to be the cause — The peculiar diseased action of the lungs — it is analagous to scrofula though not exactly scrofula

What does dissection discover — It frequently discovers tubercles of all sizes some suppurating others ready to break others in a state of inflammation others cicatrising but as soon as one cicatrises new ones appear — sometimes there are no tubercles but simple Tumices.

What is the cause of Hectic fever — a Sympathy with the suppurating sore

What is the present opinion as to its use in pulmonary consumption

- in diseases of the thorax as asthma, consumption, in epilepsy, mania, Hydrocephalus, rachitis, and gout it has also been used with perhaps very little advantage -

Who first used it in dropsy. Dr. Withering in 1772 he learned it from an old woman in Shropshire -

In what kinds of dropsies is it usefull — It is adapted to every species of dropsies although some practioners thought it best suited to hydrothorax Dr. Withering says it never should be given where the pulse is tense — Dr. Darwin recommends it in dropsies of intemperate persons in combination with bark and opium, It is well adapted to those dropsies, which succeed certain febrile diseases as scarlatina —

What were Dr. Witherings aphorisms — — — 1st. That it is not a universal diuretic 2. That it succeeds oftener than any other - 3. Will frequently succeed will all others fail, this last is particularly uncertain —

Has it not been used as a substitute for the lancet in some febrile diseases and hemorrhagies — — — Yes - but in active hemorrhagies it is not a proper remedy — It might perhaps be usefull in hemorrhage after depletion in order to prevent the recurrence of fever - Dr. Chapman says he saw it increase the discharge in two cases.

In what kind of asthma has it been usefull —

In asthma ~~attended~~ connected with effusion but Dr. Dorsey has known it decidedly usefull where there was no effusion

violence — its action too is sometimes regulated by different positions of the body thus the pulse will not be affected when the patient stands but considerably when he sits and still more in a recumbent position

In how many ways is the digitalis exhibited —

— In powder, Tincture, & infusion

What is the dose of the powder ——— a grain or two but should always begin with half a grain cautiously and regularly increasing it ——— ———

What may the powder be combined with ———

— Dr. Dorsey combines it with Nitre ———

How is the infusion made ——— Digitalis — Water ℥viij simmer to 7 ounces then add ℥j Spirits to prevent fermentation — Witherings thought the infusion less narcotic than the powder or Tinct.

How many Tinctures are there ——— Two — the common tinct. and Darwins saturated solution — The common is made with ℥j of Digitalis to ℥j of Alcohol Darwins 2 ounces to the right ———

What are the doses ——— 20 drops of the first and 10 or 15 of Darwin

How does appear to act as a diuretic ——— By increasing absorption — Dr. Dorsey says he never knew it to act powerfully as a diuretic without diminishing the pulse

What are the remedies to counteract the alarming symptoms that sometimes succeed its use ——— Large doses of opium Volatile Alkali and sinapisms ———

In what diseases has it been used ——— In Dropsies

What precaution is necessary in its use ——

Not to keep it too long as it becomes decomposed and the acid regenerated

In what cases is it useful — In acute febrile diseases it is too stimulating but it is admirably adapted to those febrile complaints in which the skin is hot and the tongue parched after depletion — it is frequently an opiate in bilious fevers with pains in the bones after venesection & purging —

How is it used in fevers — generally with Antimonial wine say Vpt. Sit: aqua gt. 30 Vin: Ant. 20

What is the dose — 20 or 30 drops, to a child 2 weeks old 5 drops — Dr. Chapman says from ʒj to ʒiij or ʒiv

What species of the Digitalis is used — The Digitalis purpurea commonly called Foxglove —

What is its appearance — It is about two feet in height leaves are serated resembling the Mullen —

What part of the plant is used — Every part is active but the leaves most so —

What are its general effects on the system — It is a powerful diuretic, and in large doses produces Vertigo, it is narcotic syncope & death — reduces the pulse —

Does it diminish the pulse primarily or secondarily —

— Secondarily accord. to Dr. Moore its primary effect is stimulant

Are there any peculiarities attending its administration

— Yes, it will sometimes remain passive in the system for several days and then break out suddenly with alarming

— It is uncertain in its operation — dose from 10 grs. to ℥ij
What is the character of Nitrate of Potash — An. Dr. Murray thought its diuretic effects too inconsiderable to be employed in dropsies, but it is certainly one of our best diuretics —
What is its dose — 8 or 10 grains every three or four hours but until the dose amounts to 3 or 4 drachms in 24 hours it does not prove greatly diuretic —
How may it be given — In powder or in solution — say an ounce to a quart of water, a spoonfull of which is equal to 8 grains
What is the Cremor Tartar or the Crystals of Tartar —
— The super Tartrite of Potash
What is the opinions of practioners as to its efficacy as a diuretic
— The experience of Dr. Parrier proves it equal if not superior to Digitalis as an extract of water — he cured 32 patients of 43
In what way is it best given as a diuretic —
Diffused in a little water so as to act as a hydragogue cathartic
D. Dorsey says he never saw its diuretic effect unless it purged
How may it be converted into soluble Tartar —
— By the addition of 1/3 of carbonate of Potash —
What is the dose of the soluble Tartar or tartrite of Potash
— ℥j or ℥ij every two or three hours — D. Physick says it is one of the best diuretics he ever used —
What is the Spiritus Nitri dulcis — It is a solution nitrous ether in alcohol prepared by pouring a pound of nitrous acid into 3 pounds of Alcohol and distilling —

the Emulgent Arteries — Ans. One eighth of the whole quantity amounting about one thousand ounces in an hour

How does Dr. Dorsey attempt to account for the phenomena of fluids reaching the bladder when the thoracic duct was tied

Ans. He supposes it possible that there might be other communications between the absorbent system and the blood vessels than the thoracic duct. —

In what disease is diuretic particularly usefull — Ans. In Dropsy

How do diuretics act in Dropsy — An. Probably by evacuating the watery parts of the blood ~~vessels~~ and in this way producing general dropsy. —

In what other diseases are they usefull — — A — In urinary complaints, calculus, gonorrhoea &c. their use in pulmonary complaints such as Asthma & dyspnoea is now confined to such only as are dependent on effusion —

To what are we to attribute the uncertainty of diuretics in dropsy — — An the frequent connection of dropsy with diseases of the liver spleen internal viscera

Particular Diuretics

Are most of the neutral Salts diuretics — Yes with exception perhaps of the volatile alkali — —

Are the Acids & Alkalies diuretics — Yes with exception of volatile alkali but they are more so when combined in the form of Salts

What is the dose of Sub. Carbonate of Potash — From 20 to 30 grains

What is the character of the Acetate of Potash or Sal. Diureticus

over

the baths perhaps is between them — abstinence increases the torpor of the kidneys, and consequently the disease —

How soon do substances after being taken into the stomach reach the bladder — Ans. Dr. H. found the urine tinged in 1½ minutes after taking the Tincture of Rhubarb

Has it not been suspected that there was a more direct root to the bladder than through the medium of the general circulation & that even other organs than the liver are sometimes concerned in the secretion of urine [Dr. Chapman says Dr. Home tied the Pylorus and detected rhubarb in the urine in 30 or 40 minutes]

Ans. — Dr. Charles Darwin mentions a case fm. Hallen in which urine was secreted after the destruction of both kidneys by suppuration — Dr. Home tied the thoracic duct of rabbits and dogs near where they enter the left subclavian and found notwithstanding that in three fourths of an hour the urine was tinged with rhubarb & on killing the animal, though the thoracic duct was found ruptured nothing could be found in the absorbents ——— ———

How did Dr. Darwin account for these phenomena

Ans. By the retrograde action of the absorbents and their anastomosis

What are the objections to his theory —— Ans. The urine is a fluid sui generis differing from every other ~~fluid~~ secretion and never has been found in the absorbents and no anastomosis has ever been discovered between the absorbents of the stomach and bladder

What proportion of blood is supposed to be conveyed through

but they lose their effect by repitition — they are also used to assist the operation of other purgatives —

What is the best enemata — Ans^r. Molasses, sweet oil, table salt each a Table spoonfull with a pint of water.

What is the dose of Tobacco as an enema — —

℥j to a pint of water, given in divided doses

What aught to be the relative bulk of an enema

Ans^r. To an adult a pint, to children ℥j to a child 2 to 8 years old 6 or 8 ounces

Diuretics

What are diuretics — Ans^r. Those medicines which increase the urinary secretion. — —

In how many ways may the secretion of urine be increased

Ans^r. In two — either by augmenting the fluid in the blood vessels or by directly stimulating the kidneys

How can may the fluid in the bloodvessels be increased —

Ans^r. Either by taking fluids into the stomach or by checking perspiration — — —

How can may the Kidneys be stimulated — Ans^r. Either directly or by sympathetically the medium of the stomach

What has been the opinion respecting the administration of drinks in dropsies

Ans^r. Hypocrites and his followers supposed they would be injurious. On the other hand it has been the fashion of later times to give in ordinary quantities, Cullen and Sir Geo. Baker say that many dropsies has been cured by diluent drinks alone

What are the Glauber Salts — Ans. The Sulph. Soda
What is the dose — An ounce — to a child five years old half an ounce —
How is it best given — Ans. In water with juice of Lemon & Sugar, or in Seltzer water —
What is the Epsom Salts — — Ans. The Sulphate of Magnesia
What is the Rochelle Salts — Ans. Tartrate of potash and Soda — less disagreable to the taste than the others —
What is the Cremor Tartar — Ans. The super-tartrate of potash
What is the dose — Ans. ℥j in Jelly will generally purge when given in solution will hardly ever purge —
What is the Soluble Tartar — — Ans. The Tartrate of potash; it differs from the Rochelle Salts in having but one Alkali
How it is used — Ans. principally as a diuretic
What is the Character of the Phosphate of Soda — Ans. Less cooling than the other Salts, and often occasions great thirst. —
What are the objects to be attained in the combination of Medicine
Ans. To give an agreable flavour, to obviate some unpleasant symtom as in the combination of Jalap with an essential oil — and to obtain the joint operation of two remedies —
Enemata — What are the effects of Enemata — Ans. The act by increasing the peristaltic motion of the rectum and this action is extended to the colon by sympathy & sometimes perhaps to the small intestines —
Where are they usefull, Ans. To obviate costiveness but

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a simple substance. now thought to contain a portion of hydrogen
What is its dose ——. Ans. one or two drachms will aperate gently
In what cases is it used —— Ans. In hamorrhoidal affections
in psoria & Dr. Chapman recommends it in combination with
sal. Ammon in Pernicious Capitis / The best remedy Dr. Dorsey says is Salted
Bulter / in Remittents and in intermittents of a mild character.
How is it given in intermittents & Remittents.
Ans. Dr. Dorsey gives a drachm three times a day which he thinks
is better than the common way of giving it in brandy
How is it purified —— Ans. By sublimation it is
sometimes found pure in the neighbourhood of volcanoes
Has it not been used to remove spasms —— Ans. Yes. on account
of its electrical quality, but Dr. D thinks with any advantage.
How many kinds of Magnesia are there. —— Ans. Two
the carbonate and the calcined.
Are they used indiscriminately —— Ans. Yes. except in acidity
of the stomach and the bowel complaints of children where the
latter should be used ——
In what cases of acidity is it particularly usefull
Ans. Where we wish to move the bowels use chalk where
we do not. ——

Neutrals Salts

In what cases are the neutral salts usefull ——
Ans. To Empty the blood vessels and to reduce the inflammat-
-tory diathesis —

in Hydrothorax

Mineral Cathartics

What is the Calomel — Ans. The sub. muriate of Mercury
How is it prepared — Ans. By triturating in a glass mortar four parts of corrosive sublimate with three of the metal subliming it and then washing the product in warm water after throwing away the red and white matter found at the bottom and near the neck of the bottle and resublime.

Is there any thing peculiar in the operation of calomel —
Ans. — Yes — half a grain will sometimes purge, at others half a dracm will not do it — Dr. May says three grains purged him as much as eighty — Dr. Dorsey has known a single dose produce violent Ptyalism —
What is its character as a Cathartic — Ans. The most safe and valuable cathartic — but it is apt to nauseate when given alone Dr. Dorsey says that in himself three grains produces syncope & distressing nausea

In what cases is it applicable — Ans. It is one of the best colloquogues when combined with rhubarb or Jalap & it is valuable in diseases of children.

What are its doses — Ans. The average dose to an adult is ten grains to a child six months old (Dr. Dorsey never gives it before) two grains — To a child one year old three or four grains if this does not purge a little castor oil may be given.

What effect has calomel when combined with Antimonial powders
Ans. It seldom fails of operating on the bowels

What is Sulphur — Ans. Formerly supposed to be

In what diseases is it used — Ans. As a Hydragogue in dropsies and to evacuate bile and in gaul.

What is the dose of Gamboge — Ans. From 3 to 6 grains may be combined with calomel, Jalap &c.

What is the SCAMMONY obtained from — Ans. The Convalvulus Scammonia.

where is it procured — Ans. From Smyrna & Allepo

What is its character — Ans. It is harsh, irritating and uncertain in its operation.

What is its dose — Ans. From 3 to 10 grains

What is the Colocynth procured from. — Ans. The cumumus colocynthus a species of the gourd it comes from Syria.

What is its dose — Ans. From 3 to 6 grains

What is the Melampodium — Ans. The Helleborus Niger called from Melampus who cured the daughter of the King of Egypt of Mania.

What part is used — Ans. The Root

What is its character — Ans. It is harsh & uncertain

What is the dose of the white Helleborus — Ans. From 10 to 15 grains

What is the Elaterium — Ans. The Inspissated juice of the Momordica Elaterium or Cucumus Egestus of Linnaeus

Where does it grow — Ans. In several countries in Europe

What is its dose — Ans. From ½ a grain to a grain

In what cases used — Ans. In dropsies by Dr. Farrier especially

indigenous in west Florida and Georgia ——
What part is used —— Ans. The root, the resin of which seperated is a very active drastic cathartic it should be triturated with Loaf Sugar when given to prevent griping. —
What is the dose of the podophyllum root —— Ans. Dorsey ℥ss Chapt. 20 to 30
What is it generally combined with —— Ans. with Calom. & Rem. tart.
How does Dr. Dorsey make his Salap pills ——
Ans ℞ Salap. Rhubarb aa gr 64 resin of Salap 32 grs made into 64 pills in doses of two every two hours a good purgative, two given at night a good laxative.

What plant affords the **ALOES** —— Ans. The Aloe perfoliata
Where does it grow —— Ans. In the south europe, asia, Africa, America
How many kinds are there —— Ans. Three the socotrine the Barbadoes or Hepatic & the cabaline or horse aloes, the first is the best
What is its character —— Ans. It acts principally on the large intestines and hence forbidden in piles and pregnant women
For what purpose is it used —— Ans. Chiefly as a laxative
What is its dose —— Ans. 2 or 3 grs as a laxative & Dr. Cullen says not less than 20 will procure a liquid stool
Are there any officinal preparations —— Ans. The R. Myrrh & Aloes as myrrh ℥ij Aloes ℥ss digested in a ~~to~~ ℥ss of alcohol — dose ℥ss
What is the **Gamboge** —— Ans. The concrete juice of the Stalig~~mis~~ Gamboogia or Gutta Gamboogia supposed by some to be obtained from the cadampelli Tree
Where is it obtained —— Ans. From the East Indies

What is its character — Ans. It is mild & gentle in its operation has some degree of astringency & does not debilitate the digestive organs

In what diseases is it used, — Ans. In diseases of the stomach in diarrhoea & dysentery in gout & in the bowel complaints of Children —

What is it usually combined with — Ans. with calomel & Dr. Dorsey thinks it more powerful than the Jalap in this combination —

How is it combined in the diseases of children — Ans. with Magnesia & an aromatic as Rhubarb ℥j, Magnesia ℈j aq. of Anised ℥ij. Water ℥j Dose about a teaspoonful Dr. Dorsey prefers this to the spiced Rhubarb

What is the spiced Rhubarb — Ans. a preparation of Rhubarb, Cinnamon, and Mace each ℥j boiled in a pint of water until reduced to half a pint sweetened with sugar with a little brandy to prevent fermentation. —

How is the Rhubarb tea made — Ans. By boiling ℥ij of Rhubarb in a pint of water with a little fennel seed

How is the toasted Rhubarb prepared — Ans. By heating Rhubarb in a teaspoon until mellow, It becomes less purgative and more astringent —

Is the Rhubarb used externally — Ans. in some cases

From what plant is the Jalap obtained — Ans. Convolvulus Jalapii —

Where does it grow — Ans. In Mexico called Jalap from its growing near the city of Xalapa late Botanists say it

Where is it procured — Ans. From the northern parts of africa parts of europe & the west indies. The senna that we get is from Alexandria, Tripoli and Smyrna — the Alexandria is the best

What is its character — Ans. It is nauseous & griping but very certain in its operation.

What is its dose — Ans. half an ounce put into a teapot with ℥iv Water

What is it generally combined with — Ans. Crem. Tartar, Manna the Neutral Salts.

What are some of its officinal preparations — Ans. The compound tincture of senna and the gout or warners cordial

How are these made — Ans. The is made digesting ℥ij of senna & ℥j of Salap with ℔ij of diluted Alcohol with coriander seed ance some other aromatics — Warners cordial differs from the tincture chiefly in containing rhubarb in place of Salap

Have we any native species of the cassia used as a substitute for the senna

Ans. Yes. the Cassia Marylandica — dose the same

From from plant is the Rhubarb procured — Ans. the Rheum Palmatum.

Are there any other species — Ans. Yes the rheum compactum and rheum undulatum.

Where is it obtained — Ans. From China & Turkey: the Turkey is the best.

How distinguish good rhubarb — Ans. It is solid, compact & resinous in its fracture.

What is its dose, Ans. From ℈j to a ʒj

expressing or by decoction — the cold prepared oil is the least nauseous
What is its character — Ans. It is said to injure the tone of the bowels
less than any other cathartic but Dr. Dorsey thinks it is more liable
to occasion hemorrhoides than some other cathartics
In what cases is it useful — — — Ans. In colica pictonum
Dysentery, and cholera morbus, in the bowels complaints of Children
— Dr. Dorsey thinks it ought not to be given to evacuate copper
when a cent a half cent is swallowed he thinks it best to give no medicine
— He says there is an affinity between the oil & copper
What is its Dose — — Ans. To an adult ℥j — a teaspoonfull
to a new born infant — a dessert-spoonfull for a child three month
old and a tablespoonfull for a child from three to five years old
Which is the best way of giving it — Ans. Dr. Dorsey
thinks coffee better than wine or brandy — it may be given in milk
or sugar & water — — —
How is the oleagenous mixture made Dr. Pastor aiℨ ℥ij ℞. Arab. Lozf Sugar aa ℥iij
water. ℥vi Al. Mint gtt. xxx a table-spoonfull
What is the character of the Olive oil — Ans. Dr. Dorsey
thinks it inferior to castor oil and must be given in larger doses
What animal oil is used as a purgative — Ans. Melted butter
with the salt washed out with warm water — —
How is it useful — — Ans. As an enema, particularly in the
bowels complaints of Children —
From what plant is the SENNA obtained — Ans. The cassia
Senna — a species of the cassia — — —

What other vegitable laxatives might be enumerated —
Ans. Tamarind water, Molasses & water apple water &c. which may be more advantageously for promoting the operation of cathartics than the mutton broth which is used in europe —
What are the common names of the Juglans Cinerea —
Ans. Butter nut or White Walnut —
What part of it is used — Ans. The extract of the inner Bark
What is its dose — Ans. From 6 to 10 gr. as a laxative and from 20 to 30 as a purgative —
What is its character — Ans. Dr. Barton say it is one of our most valuable native cathartiks —
What are the common names of the Podophillum peltatum
Ans. Mandrake, may apple, Lemon —
What part is used — Ans. The root, the leaves are said to be poison.
What is its dose — Ans. From 20 to 30 gr. Dorsey — Jm. 10. to 20 gr. Chapman
What cathartick does it most nearly resemble
Ans. The Jalap but it gripes more and must be given in large doses
The Philad. Apothecaries are said to adulterate their Jalap with it
What is the best time for gathering it — Ans. In the Autumn when the leaves become yellow —
From what plant is the oleum Ricini obtained from —
Ans. The Palma christi or Recinous communis of the Botanists
Where is it obtained — Ans. It is a native of the West Indies but grow in the United States
From what of the plant is it obtained — Ans. The seeds, either by

acute and chronic diseases. —

Ans. In the first they are antiphlogistic in the latter they are used as alteratives.

What kind should be choose in the chronic disease. —

Ans. Those which least offend the bowels and they should be combined with an aromatic. —

What appears to be the chief virtue of mineral waters. —

Ans. Their purgative. it is thus that the saratoga waters act

should purgatives be used in Tetanus — Ans. In Tetanus from wounds Dr. Dorsey says they always do harm and never should be used. —

Vegetables purgatives

Which is the mildest and best specimen of a laxative medicine

Ans. The Sinapis or Mustard seed

How many kinds of it are there — Ans. Two the white and the black their properties are similar

What is its dose — Ans. Tablespoonful

Where is it usefull. In costive habits, paralysis, intermittents &c.

From what is the Manna procured — Ans. from a species of Ash, called Fraxinus ornus. —

What kind is the best — Ans. The flake Manna is most palatable that which exudes from the leaves is better than that which comes from the bark. —

What is its dose — Ans. from 1 to 2 ounces; it is scarcely more active than brown sugar which Dr. Dorsey generally substitutes when given in combination with ~~sugar~~ senna

Ans? Intemperance in eating or drinking constipation, obstruction of the catamenia &c. —

How treat it — — Ans: The bowels should always be attended to Dr. Dorsey says he has cured many patients by substituting for coffee or tea a breakfast and supper of rye mush. magnesia will sometimes be necessary, tonics in chronic headach. —

What was Dr. Rush's opinion of hysteria, — Ans: That it was a species of gout

Are the heart and arteries ever affected in hysteria — —

Ans: Yes though more generally the stomach and bowels

Is the opinion of its originating in the uterus correct. —

Ans.? No. Males are sometimes subject to it and it is a frequent occurance at the crisis of severe diseases, Dr. Dorsey saw it occur in yellow fever. —

Is it considered a favourable symtom when it occurs in these cases

Ans: Yes. — —

Is not the disease frequently feigned or morbus simulate

Ans: Yes. and in such cases the cold bath, sinapisms & blisters ~~to~~ will the remedies. —

In what kinds of Dropsies are cathartics especially useful

Ans: where there is fever and thus are better in Anasarca and Ascites than in hydrothorax. —

Did not Dr. Hamilton use them in marasmus — — Ans: Yes. And it probably may be considered a kind of slow fever attending children that are badly fed. —

What is the difference ~~of~~ between the operation of cathartics in

How do cathartics operate in Apoplexy ——— Ans. By emptying the vessels, producing counter irritation and perhaps producing absorption
Who used cathartics in Chorea ——— Ans. They were used ~~in apoplexy~~ by Sydenham with B. S. but the practice has lately been revived by Thatcilton.

Of how many stages does the disease of Chorea consist ———
Ans. of two, in the first the intestines retain some degree of ~~irritability~~ sensibility in the second they are torpid
Must the purging be long continued ——— Ans. for months with the occasional use of tonics ———

Is the Pathology of Epilepsy well understood. — Ans. Dr. Rush says his mind was lately undecided as to its causes — he thought the nervous and arterial systems were effected and in many cases the stomach and bowels ———

What are the proximate causes of Headache ——— Ans. They are seated in the blood vessels, in the nerves, or in the stomach and bowels — the ~~two first~~ cases may be known by the presence or absence of fever ———

Is the pain very varied. ——— Ans. Yes it is sometimes dull sometimes acute sometimes knawing sometimes as if the sutures were opening — it is sometimes periodically & Dr. Cooper has a patient in whom it was perpetual ———

How may the purely nervous headache generally be known
Ans. By the coldness of the feet
What are the most frequent cause of headache ———

Is blood in the stools an objection to their use in measles — Ans: No
How use them in morbus coxarius, Ans: Every day or every other day
How do cathartics operate in curing rheumatism —
Ans: By evacuation and by a direct impression on the stomach and bowels —
How distinguish gout from rheumatism — Ans: Its causes are different it is confined to the older or middle aged and begins in the smaller joints —
Is purging in gout of early practice — Ans: Yes they were used ever since the time of Hippocrates until they were proscribed by Sydenham —
In what species of gout are they safe and valuable remedy —
Ans: In regular gout with local inflammation — and where the patient is not subject to retrocedent gout —
Are they improper in retrocedent gout — Ans: Yes. and where ever retrocedent gout is apprehended —
What are the properties of Gum Medicinale — Ans: It is emetic and cathartic has a rancid smell and looks like porter and it appears to have narcotic qualities —
What is the dose of it. — Ans: one bottle which is about ℥ij
Do we know its composition — Ans: No By some it is said to be a composition of tobacco, by others of white hellebore and opium, and by others of Elaterium or white cucumber —
What was W. Want's opinion — Ans: That it strongly resembles the colchicum Autumnale or Meadow saffron wh. he says is a specific for gout

Ans: In constipation, colic in fevers, in scarlatina, in many of the phlegmasia as ophthalmia, rheumatism, morbus coxarius, gout, many of the nervous affection as apoplexy, hydrocephalus, mania chorea, epilepsy, headache, hysteria, dropsy, chlorosis, hæmalemesis marasmus, &c —

How is it used in cholic — Ans: In combination with opium, Mr. Hunter long ago taught the cathartic effect of opium in these cases. —

What kind of cathartics are used in Cholica pictonum —

Ans: Some recommend the more active and some the more mild as castor oil & opium. —

What kind should be used in yellow fever —

Ans: The most active and they must be used in every stage

How did Dr. Hamilton recommend them in Typhus —

Ans: In such doses as to keep up the regular and complete discharge of the contents of the bowels —

Are they invariably to be recommended in Typhus. —

— Ans: No there are stages in which nothing more than a glyster can be used without danger. —

Who recommended cathartics in scarlatina. —

— Ans: Mr. Hamilton, and as they are constipated they should be given in large doses. —

Where they have not been sufficiently employed in scarlatina what morbid affection is apt to take place — — Ans: Edematous swellings of the limbs this also is to be removed by purging. —

TTCH

the intestines they reduce the phlogistic diathesis increase the action of the Symphatics - powerfully impress the system and in this manner change morbid action - ——

Can we account for their effect upon the lymphatics ——

Ans: No. absorption is increased when arterial action is reduced but cathartics increase their more than persection. ——

What proof have we of their exciting a new action, which destroys the exciting one - - Ans: a dose of Rhubarb in curing diarrhoea

Is a slow action of the bowels entirely incompatible with health. —

Ans: Dr. Physick has a patient who is never well when his evacuations were increased to more than one in three or four days -

Have we not cases on record in wh. the faeces were retained a long time without producing death - - Ans: Mrs. Dr Bailey mentions the case of a shoemaker who had no stool for fifteen weeks owing to a stricture in the sigmoid flexure of the colon, and Haller mentions cases as high as 45 days, 3 month, 2, 3, & even 7 years in wh. the bowels were not opened. ——

Does not irregularity in the bowels increase generally disease

Ans: Yes such as head ache, Vertigo, hemorrhaidae

What are the causes of costiveness ——— Ans: Debility in the muscular fibres of the intestines and Cullen mentions its opposite rigidity - a deficient or vitiated state of the bile &c. ——

When occasioned by deficient or vitiated state of the bile how should it be treated - - — Ans: By calomel purges or salivation. ——

In What diseases are cathartics used ——— ——

What is the dose of Sulphate of Copper — Ans: from 2 to 5 grains
In what diseases is it used — — Ans: Dr. Hawthorne uses to evacuate poisons and says it is the most prompt of all emetics Dr. Simmons & Dr. Centre reccommends it in pulmonary consumption
How did Dr. Centre use it — Ans: In combination with Ipecacuanha he gives 7 grains of each every morning made into pills
How is the Dry vomit made — — Ans: Of Blue Vitriol and Tart. Emet. aa 2gr
How is the Turpeth Mind prepared — Ans: By boiling 4 ounces of Quicksilver in 8 ounces of Sulphuric Acid to dryness and throwing it into boiling water — It is so called the yellow sub. Sulphate of mercury.
What is its dose — Ans: From 3 to 6 grains. —
What is its character as an emetic — — Ans: uncertain and sometimes violent in its operation and is liable to salivate — it has been used to discuss buboes. — —
Has the corrosive sublimate ever been used as an emetic — Ans: In croup but it is harsh and dangerous

Cathartics

What are cathartics — Ans: Those medicines wh increase the number of stools. — —
How does fear act — — Ans: Probably by increasing the ~~number of stools~~ muscular or peristaltic motion —
How are cathartics divided — Ans: into laxatives and purgatives
What are the general effects of cathartics — Ans They not only stimulate the stomach and bowels but they increase the secretions from the biliary and pancreatic ducts and from the mucous glands of

over

in chronic pains of the breast. —

Has it it not been used in eruptive diseases. —— Ans: Yes it is usefull in small pox where eruption is tardy in Urticaria & Dr. Willing reccommends it in chronic eruptions. —

What is the Golden Sulphuret of Antimony. — —

Ans: It is prepared as the last but precipitated with sulphuric acid and is said to contain more sulphur. —

What is the dose of each of the two last articles — Ans: Thatcher gives of the first 1 or 1/2 grain and of the last 5 or 6 grains Dr. Chapman 10 or 15 gr. of either. —

How is the Cerated Glass of Antimony prepared. — Ans: By throwing the pound. glass of Antimony. [Vitrified oxide of Antimony with sulphur] on melted wax — —

Is it used in medicine —— Ans: not now It was one time much used in England in dysentery upon the authority of Pringle. — —

How is the Sulphate of Zinc prepared — — Ans: By the direct combination of the acid and Zinc —

What is its dose —— Ans: 10 to 15 grains. —

What is Moseley's solution. Ans: Sulphate of Zinc and Alum dissolved in water — Sulph. Zinc ℥iij Alum ʒi Water ℔j —

What is the dose of Moseley's solution — Ans: half an ounce

What did Moseley recommend it in — Ans: In Dysentery, diarrhea and pulmonary affections. —

Where is the Sulphate of Chiefly usefull — Ans: In the evacuating [?] of poisons —

How did it get its name — Ans: From it proving fatal to some Monks
Is it active in its reguline state ——— Ans: No unless by slow
assimilation in the stomach as in the case with the perpetual pill
When was it first used internally ——— Ans: towards the conclusion
of the 15 Century by Basil Valentine & Paracelsus
How is the Tartrite of Antimony & potash prepared ——
Ans: By boiling oxide of Antimony with sulphur 3 parts — super tartrite of Potash 4 parts & water 32 parts then strain and let it crystalise
What are its doses — Ans: To an adult 2 to 5 grs to a child fm 2 weeks to 2 mo. old 1/8 of a grain to a child one year old 1/4 of a grain and to a child four years old 1/2 grain. — —
What is the strength of the Antimonial wine — — — Ans: according to the Edinburg Dispensatory it contains 2 grs to the ounce, according to the London which is now imitated by the apothecaries of Phila. is four grains to the ounce. —
What is the dose of Vin: Ant: — — Ans: To a child within the week 1 or two drops to a child 3 or 4 mo. old 15 or 20 drops
How give it in croup. — Ans: In the form of watery solution. —
What are the characteristics of Antimony — — Ans: It is the most certain an peranent of all emetics — it is cathartic, diuretic and diaphoretic. ——— —
In what diseases is it used — — Ans: In febrile diseases both in full and nauseating doses in muscular rigidities &c: It is also usefull in exciting irritation of the skin dusted on burgundy pitch or adhesive plaister in the latter form it is an invaluable remedy.

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How may its activity be increased? — Ans: By adding a grain or two of Emt. Tart.
In what diseases is it used — Ans: In Dysentery, diarrhoea in hæmaptysis & uterine hemorrhage & asthma. —
How is its efficacy in dysentery accounted for — Ans: Dr Cullen thought it was owing to its laxative power, others suppose it astringent
With what should it be combined in hemorrhage — —
Ans: with opium, Sac: Saturn: or both say 2 or 3 of Ipecac: 2–3 Sac: Sat: 1 of opium every 2 or 3 hours — — —
How did Dr Akinside use it in asthma — Ans: In full doses during the paroxysm and in nauseating doses during the intervals —
What is dose of Spirea Trifoliata Ans: 30 or 40 grains
What is the dose of Nicotiana — Ans: a practioner at the cape of good hope says that six grains of Snuff is equal to two grains of Tartar Emetic
Which is the best way to use it: — Ans: In the form of a cataplasm to the epigastric — — — —
Where does the Scilla Maritima grow — Ans: In the maritime parts of Spain, Italy and the Barbary states — —
In what diseases is it used — Ans: Principally as a diuretic and expectorant in pulmonary diseases and dropsy. —
What is its dose — Ans: From 4 to 8 grains as an emetic, 1 to 2 grs to nauseate — — — —
What is it generally combined with Ans: with Nitre or Calomel

Mineral Emetics

Where is antimony found — — Ans: In Germany, England and Italy in the United States —

In what other diseases have they been accommended — Ans. In hæmorrhagies (Dr. Bryon Robinson) In discussing bubaes (John Hunter) In Hernia humoralis in Hydrocele and in dyspepsia by Rotherge, in Rachites & in diabetes by Prichler. — —

Where have emetics been prohibited — Ans. In pregnancy during menstruation & in persons subject to hernia. —

What are the best remedies to check the inordinate action of emetics — Ans. Blisters, sinapisms, and opium.

What directions are to be given as respects drinks during the operation of emeticks. — Ans. no drinks should be given unless the emetick begins to operate and then in large quantities, where a violent impression is wanted on the system no drinks should be given

How are emeticks divided — Ans. Into vegitable & Mineral

Specacuhana

What is the botanical name of Specacuhana — Ans. Calicocca Specacuana or the cephalis Specacuhana! —

What is the appearance of the root — Ans. It is small wrinkled and contracted with longitudinal groves (Dr. Lewis)

How many kinds are there — Ans. two the ash coloured and the pale the ash coloured the best —

In what does its active principle consist — Ans. In its gum resin hence wine the best menstruum. —

How much more active is active the bark than the woody part. Ans. Twice as active — Quest. What is its dose Ans. By Dr. Dorsey 15 to 20 grs Chapman 24 and Barton 12.

Have emetics different nauseous powers, — Ans: Yes; as Sulph. Zinc — and antimony or Tobacco — —

Are the effects of emetics in many cases owing to sympathy. —

Ans: Yes evidently as in affections of the head, lungs, nephritis &c.

In what diseases are emetics used — Ans: In most fevers, In some affections of the head as symptomatic apoplexy — In that affection of the head which sometimes occurs after wounds, In Tic Doloreux In mania a potu, in several of the anginosi affections & in urticaria when depending on the stomach. —

Should not N. S. always be premised in bilious affections — ?

Ans: Yes. Dr. Fothergill — Pain in the back & head &c. indicate Vomiting

Should emetics be used in Yellow fever — Ans: No. not unless the nausea indicate it. the stomach is generally too much inflamed. —

Why did Dr. Thompson think ~~that~~ Ipecac. should be combined with Ematart. in remittents - - - - — Ans: Because there operation is analogous to the natural crisis. —

which is the safest times to give emetics — Ans. immediately bef. the paroxism

Did not Fothergill recommend them in apoplexy — —

Ans: Yes but Dr. Dorsey uses them in no other kind of apoplexy than that arising from indigestible matter in the stomach. —

How distinguish this kind of apoplexy — Ans: From the absence of Stertorous breathing and the pulse is not slow as in true apoplexy —

Are they not usefull when foreign matters are lodged in oesophagus.

Ans: Yes when the solution of Tart. Emet. held in the mouth it occasions Relaxation. Dr. Physick

1877

In what cases are these modes of evacuations generally necessary.

Ans: where it is desirable to evacuate a part without evacuating the whole system.

In what cases is Leeching preferable to cupping

Ans: In cases were cupping would occasion too much irritation as in affections of the knee joint. In affections such as in gums and eyes where the cups cannot be applied near enough & also where they might occasion scars. —

Do children bear the operation of active remedies better than adults

Ans: except the operation of mercury when salivation takes place the jaw is very apt to slough. ——

Emetics

What are emetics —— Ans: Those medicines which when taken into the stomach excite vomiting. — —

Is not vomiting an unnatural operation. — Ans: No. not where the stomach is offended with offensive matter. —

Are the Diaphram and abdominal muscles absolutely necessary in in vomiting —— Ans: No as may be proved by the experiment of Mr. Haighton who on opening the abdomen of a dog saw the the stomach contracting violently. the same experiment proves the absurdity of Darwins opinions — —

How is the pulse after taking an emetic — — Ans: In 10 or 15 minutes after taking an emetic it is feeble, quick & irregular, after the operation is over there is grn. relaxation & languor, the pulse slow & feeble —

Are there exceptions to these general rules

Yes. bleed whenever we find an active ~~tense~~ tense pulse

What are the particular symtoms which bleeding alleviates in phlegmasia. –

Ans: It allays pain, diminishes heat, restores the disordered functions prevents unfavourable termination, prevents effusions and prepares the system for other remedies. –

Do local inflammations frequently require more bleeding than genl. fever

Ans. – Yes as is particularly the case in Ophthalmia

What is the best genl. rule for bleed. in Pneumonia

Ans: Bleed untill symtoms of syncope come on if the respiration be not relieved and let it be repeated twice thrice or four times a day if necessary. –

Should bleed. be used in hæmaptysis

Ans: Yes, of the arterial kind – and it is important to keep the patient in a cool room having the body kept warm by bed cloths. –

Would we bleed in tetanus

Ans: not generally – it predisposes to the disease and most probable hastens the fatal event

Does Tetanus generally supervene where there is fever

Ans: No, but there are exceptions

Where would we bleed children in case the vein in arm could not be discovered

Ans: In the vena saphena where it crosses the Malleolus internus –

Q. How many kinds of local bleeding are there

Ans: Scarification, cupping, & Leeching.

from the custom of the who bleed twice a year after the age of ninety

May large quantities of blood be lost with impunity

Yes. N. Rhine took 320 ounces from a patient in 20 days – Dr. Physick lost 170 ounces in ten days in an attack of Yellow fever and he 90 ounces from Dr. Dawees in apoplexy in a single bleeding. —

In what diseases do we use bloodletting

In ~~most~~ of the febrile diseases – all the phlegmasia – In many exanthemata – many of the hemorrhagia and in some nervous diseases

In what kinds of intermittents should bleeding be used

In those of the chronic kind particularly. —

Ought not bleeding for fear of subsequent debility to be used cautiously in synochus. — —

Dr. Cullen thought so – but the violence of the febrile action will always debilitate more than the remedy – —

In what cases has bleeding been considered improper

5st when there is debility as in Typhus and Typhoid pleurisies – 2d in certain local engorgements as of the vessels of the lungs, liver, or brain – 3d – In the latter stage of inflammatory diseases – 4th In the declin. stages of remittents and intermittents – 5th In fever fm. wounds in hot weather – 6th In fever fm. wounds in intemperate persons, 7th In inflammatory affections after suppuration has taken place provided provided the pus or the imperfection of the cavity has not occasioned reaction –

Is it certain that no medicines are absorbed

No the flesh of certain ducks are fishy and soda in large quantities have been ~~found~~ detected in the blood of patients who have long used it

Under how many general heads may the Materia Medica be chaped? —

Two. Evacuantia & Stimulantia

How divide the Evacuantia

Into bloodletting, Emetics, cathartics diuretics Antelithics, Diaphoretics, Sialagogues, Emmenagogues, Anthelmintics & Epispastics

How divide the Stimulantia

Into stimulants and incitants narcotics.

Bloodletting

Who first used bloodletting

Podalirius

Was it ever been used as a prophylactic.

Yes, by Hypocrites he used it in the spring of the year for the purpose of obviating solar influence it is certainly a usefull prophelactic after accidents

Has there been much diversity of opinions as to its utility

Yes. Barbalus used in all diseases, Van Helmat in none — the latter however died of a Pleurisy a victim to his own theory

Is B. L. prejudicial in old age

No. as may be infered from

June 19th. 1817

Materia Medica

Does disease always consist in a change of actions
No frequently in the degree of action — hence the use of stimulants and sedatives
What is stimulants — —
Such articles as excite the action of the living fibre — as ardent spirits
What is sedatives — —
Those medicines which directly and without evacuation diminish the motions and powers of the human frame
Have we any examples of a sedative —
None sensation depends on action and all medicines capable of exciting action are stimulants
Is not fear and cold to be considered as sedatives
No fear excites the action of urinary systems, cold produces Cutis Anserina shivering &c. which are evidences of their being stimulants —
Does the sensation induced by intense heat and intense cold approximate each other
Yes, the sensation produced holding in the hand frozen quicksilver is exactly that of intense heat. —
What are the two theories respecting the modus operandi of medicines — —
The one supposes the medicines act upon the fluid through the medium of the blood vessels — the other by impressions made upon the solids, through the medium of sympathy — —
Which of these appears to be most correct
The latter —

B

Mean S. Blanchard

Mean

Miss Jennie B.

Jennie

COLUMBIA

TO THE PR[illegible]

OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MISSIONARY AND TRACT ASSOCIATION, OF THE M. E. CHURCH.

Brethren —It again becomes my duty, to present to you, a Report of the condition and prospects of that deparment of the Home Mission operation, (denominated the German Mission) which you have committed to my charge. During the past month our congregations at the Marshall Institute,(Third street above Willow.) have been on the increase: the membership give evidence of a growth in Grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. And it has pleased the Giver of all good, to give his approbation to the feeble effort that has been made, for the promotion of His glory, by accompaning the word preached by His holy spirit, carrying conviction to the sinners heart, and causing him to prostrate himself at the throne of Grace and ask the pardon of his sins; and whilst thus engaged with God in prayer, the door of mercy has been opened, and three precious blood bought souls have been permitted to enter, and pertake of the waters of life freely. Whilst others are still groaning under the burthen of their sins. One has joined the Church, on certificate. And there is good reason to believe that a number will join on probation, as soon as they become satisfied that there is a fair prospect of the Church being permanently established. The Sabbath [illegible]ol at this station is in a prosperous co[illegible]

A RIDDLE.—In a pretty little book called "Philosophical Amusements," which consists of conversations between Mr. and Mrs. Somers and George and Louisa, is the following curious riddle told to the children of Mr. S.

"There is a father with twice six sons; these sons have each thirty daughters, who are parti-colered, having one cheek white, the other black. They never see each others' faces, nor live above twenty-four hours."

"A very strange and unsociable family! observed Louisa.

"I should never guess it," said George, "if I were to dedicate a year to it."

"You have, nevertheless, my boy, just pronounced the name of it, said the father, and that too, after a single moment's consideration.',

"It is a YEAR."

"A year!" exclaimed the astonished boy.

"A year echoed Louisa; "to be sure it is; I now see it clearly. "His twice six sons" are the twelve months, the thirty daughters," the days of each month; and since one day must necessarily pass away before the next can arrive, they may be truly said never to see each others's faces."

"Admirally expounded," said the mother.

"And each day,', added George, "is certainly 'parti-colored,' and it is made up of light and darkness."

BAKER-CHICAGO

HENRY KIRKE BROWN.

uber, who was entrusted with money
ses, never came. But young Brown
ght too much of Albany and its works
ked. He had set out, and go he must.
oney, but he had a pair of scissors in
th these he determined to work his
e of a weary day's walk, he stopped at
nt aspect, and proposed, in return for
cut the profiles of the family. The
They would keep him for money,
for art. Nothing daunted by this
n. A second attempt was more suc-
able farmer bade him "Stay, and wel-
er, the schoolmaster, who happened to
expatiated on the beauty and impor-
ts. The consequence was, that the
heir likenesses cut in paper, to their
isfaction, and to the great delight of

this way, he soon found himself
ountains, and within sight of the city
ng wished to behold. But here he
ow the middle of December; winter
now, and with frost of great severity;
y gone, and his clothes were scanty
felt no assurance that his scissors
ong the rich and polished Albanians.
nd earnestly at those columns, and

"He could give none," was the reply, "but
dollars in his pocket, one-half of which he wou
provided he could be allowed to defray the re
pense when he should earn the means of doi
these terms he was at once received. He
study and practise under Mr. Harding until t
spring, when he visited some of the neighbo
as a portrait-painter. Having thus replenis
hausted purse, he renewed his studies, which
cuted with the same distinguished artist, unti
1836.

Soon after this we find him at Woodstock
attending, in the medical school at that place,
anatomical lectures,—not remitting, however
and practice in painting. In the following
attended another course of the same kind at
Massachusetts. Having become acquainted wi
lard Parker, now so favourably known in t
world, he accompanied him to Cincinnati, Ohio
went through his third anatomical course.

In the mean time he kept on painting port
tried his hand occasionally at composition an
The latter part of the year 1837 was passed by h
state of Illinois, where he was employed as an
In December he was again in Cincinnati, and had
his pencil. And now occurred a circumstance, c
trivial, as it seemed at the time, but which soon
the direction of his thoughts, and at length al

To leave unseen so many a glorious sight,
To leave so many lands unvisited,
To leave so many worthiest books unread,
Unrealized, so many visions bright—
Oh, wretched yet inevitable spite
Of our short span! And we must yield our breath,
And wrap us in the lazy coil of death,
So much remaining of unproved delight.
But hush, my soul, and vain regrets be stilled.
Find rest in Him who is the complement
Of whatsoe'er transcends your mortal doom
Of broken hope and prostrated intent;
In the clear vision and aspect of whom,
All wishes and all longings are fulfilled.

—TRENCH.

stoms, which imparted the Romish look in the eyes of the ranger Churchman? He expected, perhaps, a service cold d dead, the lips scarce opened even for a whisper or a murur, and the people listening to professional sounds from an gan loft instead of being employed in making devotional unds for themselves. Could this surprise have bewildered m so that he could not tell English from Latin, and did it onjure up scarlet and crosses, and genuflexions, and tinkling ells, and swinging censers and clouds of incense,—all out of nly a simple white surplice and the "People's Psalter?"

Now, seriously, does it not seem, to a sober mind, mere folly narrow the wide gulf between us and Rome by intimating hat any such trifling matters can ever bridge it over? And is it ot worse than folly, at this time, when the Church is ponderng deeply on serious questions, and is more aroused to a conderation of her great mission, to waste one's time and rength in such an attack upon a Brother, and a Brother's ork?

The Author of the "Exposition" is the last man who ought be thus attacked. His congenial sphere is the Parish which has ordered so well. It must be a serious matter which aws his thoughts from this work of love. If the stirring of

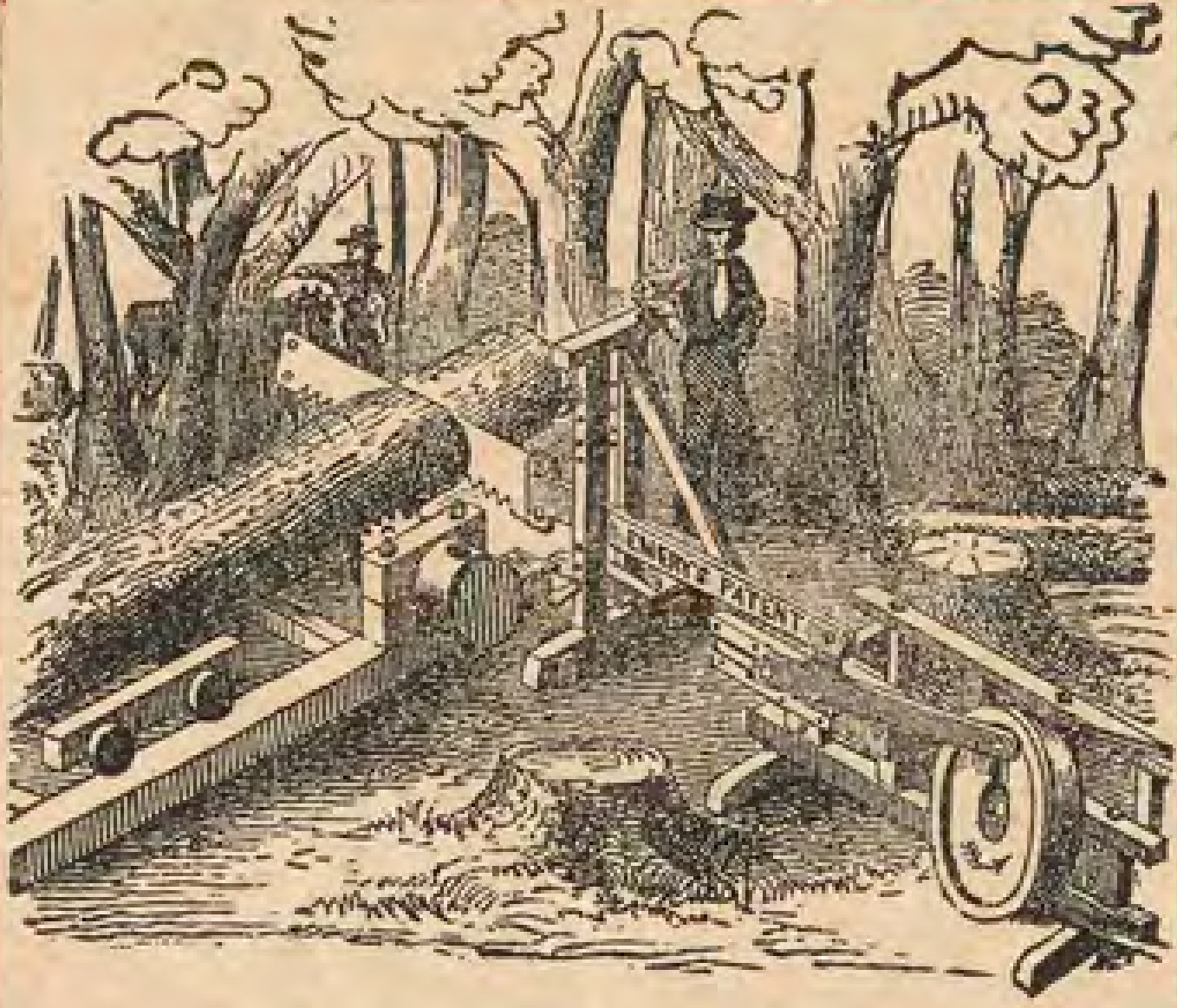
who know the parties might well charge me with injustice, should I make no allusion to the happiness of this connexion. Unincumbered by family cares, Mrs. Brown has been the constant companion of her husband, alike in travel and at home, in recreation and in toil. In Art, too, she has been his fellow-student. To her delicacy of taste, her thorough knowledge of æsthetic principles, and her quick, true judgment, it is his pride to acknowledge many obligations.

It is unnecessary to pursue farther with minuteness our artist's personal history. We have seen his childish inspirations—his boyish adventures—his manly struggles, faith, and perseverance. All along we have beheld "the high endeavour," and we have now begun to witness "the glad success." It is these earlier portions of a professional career which best illustrate individuality of character, and most clearly test the genuineness and excellence of youthful impulses.

Mr. Brown's first year abroad was spent in Florence. The summer months of 1845 were passed in Naples and its neighbourhood, where, after a sickness which almost cost him his life, he sought and found repose and health. During the other three years of his absence, his home was in Rome. An intimate friend, who shared his thoughts and watched the progress of his studies and labours, thus describes his impressions at that period. "Here he began to feel, more than ever before, the true dignity and importance of Art. The works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, and especially the wonders of Grecian art, now spread out before him, inspired him anew. In each little fragment of these he saw, not the result of one man's performance, but the fruits of a national taste,—the product of a school formed, developed, and refined under the most favourable influences. Everything bespoke knowledge and power. Here was a standard of unerring accuracy. He was now convinced that the great principles of art depend not upon individual whim or caprice, but that they admit of demonstration, and may be brought to the test of a sound philosophy. It did not seem to him, as it has seemed to some, that Art, in its best days, was only

until long absence
influences, had coo
pride as an America
and in opposition t
friends, he determin
of Rome, and, to so
honour and rewar
native soil, and tru
his labours. May t
and his merits!

A few words now
viously to Mr. Brow
as a statuary had be
large number of his
standing and unqu
nesses were thus ta
his successful abilit
this period were th
The last-named is n
of the Academy of D
a statue of Adonis,
Rome he executed a
the head of the gia
by Bertini; also a s
in bas-relief,—the
statue of Ruth. Th
were made for Mr.
with the Ruth, ma
referred to. While i
of the last-named sta
of New York, and
Among the works wh
are a statue of Hop
mental), and a recum
has lately gone to Ph
with two figures in b
in Greenwood Cemet
the busts which have
the heads of Cole, B
Prentice, Willard Pa


EMPIRE PATENT

material receive at this time much favour in that metropolis. It requires no trimming except what is woven in the stuff, which is always *en tablier* (apron-like) in front of the skirt and corsage. That of our figure consists of satin-like stripes of deeper shade than the rest of the material, six in front of the skirt, four upon the corsage, and two around the sleeves. Another style of this material, noticed in the French journals of fashion, has a dust-gray ground, spotted with small scattered bunches of cherry-coloured flowers. On each side in front is a broad satin stripe of the same colour as the ground of the material, and on each side of this broad stripe are numerous narrow ones, in colour corresponding with the flowers. But to return to our figure. The sleeves are pagodas, demi-long, close and plain at the shoulders. The waist of the corsage is long and furnished with short skirts, giving it somewhat the appearance of a sack-par-dessus. Small collar of English embroidery. Under-sleeves of plain muslin with ruffles or cuffs turned up.

Fig. 3. *Dinner Toilette.*—Cap of embroidered tulle, forming a point toward the forehead. It is open, *en coquille* on each side, for the purpose of enclosing a trimming composed of tufts of ringlets made of gauze-riband, No. 1, which constitutes a very pretty and graceful ornament. From the midst of each of these masses of the riband, depend long ends of the same, extending entirely over and covering the ears.

Robe of glacé taffetas. Corsage open before; waist long; pagoda sleeves. The opening of the corsage is crossed by five rows of a trimming composed as follows. First a volant of taffetas is cut out in pointed scallops, then upon the face of this volant is gathered black lace in width about three-fourths that of the taffetas, and finally a narrow fancy riband with a drawing-string passing through the upper part, forms a very pretty head for the trimming, and falls over the upper edge of it. Nine rows of the same trimming are arranged *en tablier* upon the skirt. These ornaments are graduated from above and below toward the waist, the upper and lower ones being both longer and wider than the others, which decrease gradually, but the riband head is No. 3, throughout. Around the sleeves are two rows of the same trimming. The chemisette and undersleeves are of embroidered tulle, the embroidering being at the edge and next to it four narrow smooth plaits.

A. B. C.

Fig. 3.—Dinner Toilette.

OFFER EXTRAORDINARY!

The high position which Sartain's Magazine has assumed in regard to its literary character has, we believe, never been questioned. No American, and no European, magazine has ever arrayed in its support a more accomplished corps of contributors. Minds of the highest order have, from the first, been employed to write for it. With a view, however, to draw forth, for the use of their readers, articles of still greater value, the proprietors have determined, in addition to the present outlay for literary contributions, to offer the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for ten prize articles; to be published monthly till the series is completed.

This offer is entirely different from the usual schemes bearing the same name. Those schemes generally propose an apparently high price for a few stories, without putting any limit upon the length, and claiming as gratuitous all that do not gain a prize. Thus they often, under the appearance of liberality, are only lotteries to secure a to pay for each of these special articles the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Their object is to secure, besides their usual variety and excellence of matter, a series of monthly articles entirely superior to anything heretofore published in the magazines. They have determined to place their magazine, in respect to its literary character, beyond the reach of competition.

The pieces offered in competition must be presented by the first of April, 1851. They may be tales, essays, or articles of a miscellaneous character, according to the taste or judgment of the writers, but must be on subjects of general interest, must be of a character suited to interest the great mass of readers, must contain something striking and likely to arrest attention, and must, moreover, be of moderate length,—*say about six or eight magazine pages.*

In selecting from the articles offered, the proprietors

FASHIONS.

FIG. 1.
WALKING TOILETTE.

FIG. 2.
HOME TOILETTE.

his everlasti

NETTIE.

MATRIMONIAL WISHES.

A happy pair, in smart array,
By holy church united,
From London town in open shay,
Set out, by love incited,

The day was dull as dull could be,
So (dreaming of no pun,)
Quoth John, "I hope, my dear, that we
May have a little *sun*."

To which his bride, with simple heart,
Rep ied ('twas nature taught her,)
"Well, I confess, for my own part,
I'd rather have a daughter!"

VALENTINE EXTRAORDINARY.—Mayor Wood, of New York, has received a valentine from one of his fair and admiring constituents. We give the last verse *verbat. et literat.* as a sample:—

so dear Mayor since you have been so very kind
in tryin' to stop the sale of Brandy gin and Vine
you shall be my true Valentine
your
please to give opinion of this Fourth st., N. Y.
in the Son paper a well wisher to temperance.

When an extravagant friend wishes to borrow money, consider which of the two you had rather lose.

rch 15.
eighty-
60, Bell

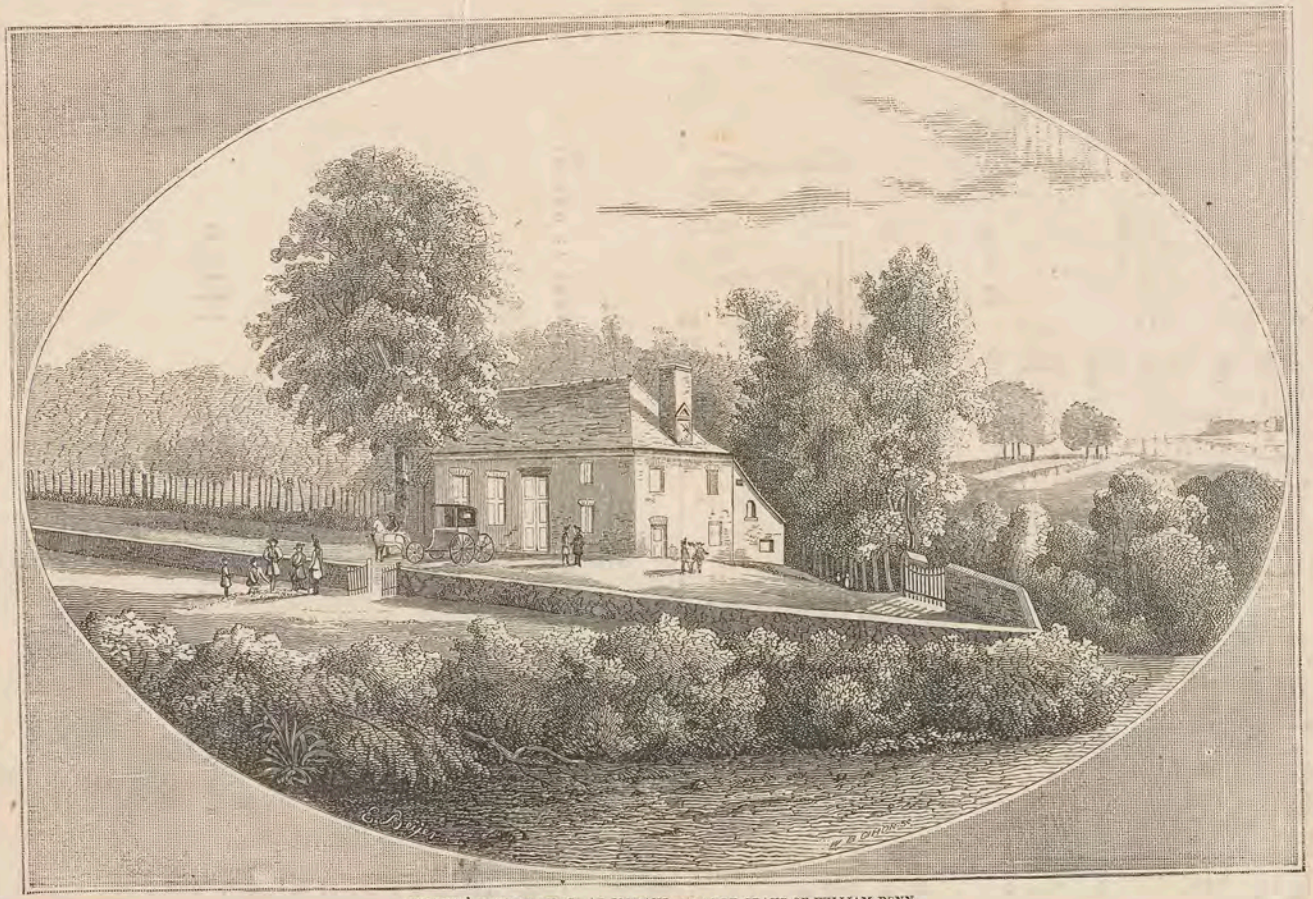
ocrats,
en, four
e State

rd from
er 25,584
ting pla-
Metcalf's

rch 14.
Stanhope
. M. H
nd John
l—all of

at Bo... involved inm...
some difficulty at Paterson. The Intellig
says:

"Last Friday the Catholic Priest of thi
visited the County Poor House, in com
with another gentleman, and gained p
sion, under false pretences, to have a p
interview with some of the female inm
Again, on Monday afternoon, in the abs
Mr. Taylor, the poor-keeper, he visit
same place to see one of the inmates, a
girl, to have a private talk with her, whic
Taylor refused to comply with. Where
he strongly insisted in his game, and in
he highly insulted Mrs. Taylor, by usin
graceful language and calling her name
threatening to kick her out of doors.
who were present soon became intereste
took part in the affair, when clubs and k
soon became useful, and lives were in da
One of the inmates, a Protestant woman
took part with Mrs. Taylor, had her life t
ened if caught. However, the parties
became calm, and the Priest took his lea
home on the arrival of Mr. Taylor.



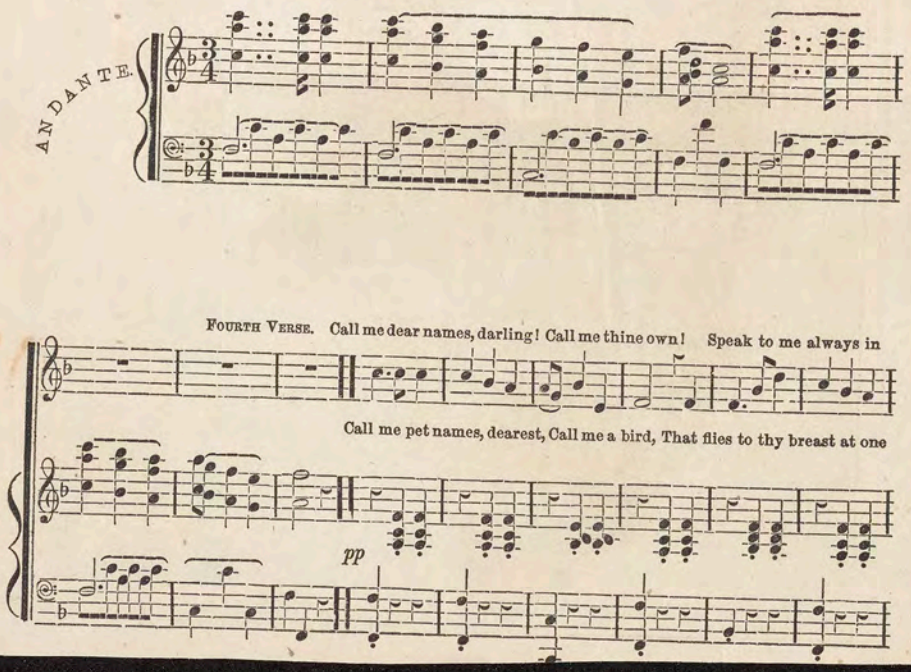
FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE AT JORDANS, AND THE GRAVE OF WILLIAM PENN.

Call Me Pet Names.

WORDS

BY MRS. OSGOOD.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF E. FERRETT AND CO., PHILADELPHIA.



Found

A Cylinder escapement Watch on last saturday about a quarter of a mile from Sanno School House, which the owner can have by paying for the insertion of this advertisement by calling on.

W. Emerson

N.O.

Dear young friend,

I acknowledge the receipt of the White winged messenger Dove, which escaped from thy dear hand, or more properly from thy pure mind — My friend Mary McCarthy spoke very kindly of you as her particular friend, and that you had a desire to open a Correspondence with me — I immediately wrote to Mary on the subject, and told her I should be very happy to do so, with this proviso that you would Break the ground, and then I would follow suit

the reception of your letter corroborates my expectation

Good Night to your delicious eyes
Good Night to Chesnut Braids of hair
Good Night unto the perfect mouth
And all the sweetness nestled there.

It is now, near Midnight, and must Bid —
you adieu for the time, and will avail myself
of the language of the Poet fitting
to the occasion — See over
this last piece —

Oh, love is as old as Earth, but
yet it is ever new — with the rolling
Worlds time to be dropped with
beauty, shade & grace, that maple
leaves wrap, but bright —
Love sorts of love Bread
Fidelity —

N.O.

I acknowledge the receipt of your dear good letter
After reading its contents, my heart became
dissolved in love, and in addition to which, a sacred
halo surrounded my mind or Spirit, that impressed
me that it was not of earth

When shall I sit of sing with you, sweet daughter, and
clear vocal girl

N.D.

Dear Mary, It is not my intention to tire
you with my writing so often to you —
I have other motives — and I could wish
that as soon as you discover your patience
overtaxed, to come out openly and tell me so.
Every letter I receive from you is freighted with
an additional amount of pure sentiment &
it is impossible for me to restain my order
in answering them — I hope you will be
kind enough to reply

W. W. Blanchard.

Delphi,

Carroll. C.

Md.

Dr. Miles

From Paul Brooks
Employes assn
Sta. 2435

That you would like to
glance at this and
learn how they did it
in 1800.

N.D.

they do not hesitate like men
to perform a hospitable, generous
action, not haughty, nor arrogant
nor supercilious, but full of courtesy
and sense of society; industrious
and ingenious, more liable
in general, to err, than man, but
in general also more virtuous, and
perform more good actions than he

I now address myself in
the language of decency, and
friendship to a Women. whether
civilized, or savage, without receiving
a decent and friendly answer

Mr
Green
114

Charles
Thomas

Mr George Green Esq
Delphi Carroll Co
Indiana

3. Newspapers